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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53—No. 36. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, September 13, 1871. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. je21;ly

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apl7;ly

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je22, '70tf

MRS. P. D. FAST, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. je14'71-ly

S. C. COYLE, practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, on Third street, Beaver, Pa., (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store. apr19;'71;ly

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;'70;ly

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71;ly

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;ly

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. sep28;ly

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;ly

S. J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep28;ly

BEACOM Mrs E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; Third st., Beaver. sp28;ly

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant. Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28;ly

O. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28;ly

T. W. DEVORE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oc26;ly

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;ly

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. sep14;ly

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 266 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14;ly

J. D RAMALEY'S ART PARLOR, 22 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. sep14;ly

S. A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;ly

JOSEPH HORNE & CO, 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. sep14;ly

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners. Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh. sep14;ly

J. S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;ly

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Weed Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market st. Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;ly

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;ly

E. P. Successor to J. M. ROBERTS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware. No 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. sep14;ly

W. J. LYONS, House and Sign Painter; writes order Show Cards for every business.—Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep21;ly

J. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs;—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Smithfield st. oct5;ly

NEW BRIGHTON.

J. STEWART & CO.—Groceries, Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Canned Fruits, and everything found in a first class grocery. Bridge St. sep18;ly

[illegible] LAD & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Siemon's Confectionery, Broadway. je21;ly

MISSES YOUNG & M. UMSTEAD, Dealers in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, [illegible] Cor. Apple & Broadway. je21;ly

BOSTON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON; meals at all hours; table supplied with the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. [illegible] Cor of Pearl and Broadway. my24'71-ly

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles east of Brighton (mr29) E. THOMAS.

DRUGS—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Noble). feb22;ly

GEO F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, Bridge street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. sep14;ly

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv. sep14;ly

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist, Broadway, New Brighton. sep14;ly

H. NOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. sep14;ly

WINTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. sep14;ly

J. J. HORTTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods, Broadway. sep14;ly

[illegible] Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton Pa. sep21;ly

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions, Merchant Tailors & [illegible], Broadway. oct12;ly

BEAVER FALLS.

W. W. DUNKLE, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Special attention paid to [illegible] of Fine Calf Boots of latest style.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;ly

MRS E. KING, Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14;ly

K[illegible] & STANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters, House and Sign Painters. Main St., [illegible] sep14;ly

A. [illegible] FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices. [illegible] Main St. Beaver Falls Pa. jan18;ly

BRIDGEWATER.

J. MOLTER, dealer in Coal of all kinds, McKinley's Run. au29'71-ly

MRS. HART DARRAGH'S, Portrait and Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. mr22tf

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71;ly

A. PREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired. feb15'71;ly

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop Bridge st. Bridgewater, Pa. feb5'71;ly

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st. Bridgewater. sep14;ly

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. sep14;ly

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;ly

J. H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge street, Bridgewater. sep14;ly

J. HANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions, Bridge st. Bridgewater. sep14;ly

L. F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St. Bridgewater. sep14;ly

MRS BRUIEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water St. above Bridge. sep14;ly

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter. Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Market and Water streets. sep14;ly

J. STILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce, [illegible] corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. sep21;ly

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, [illegible] Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery.—Lowest [illegible] McDonald's Point. sep28;ly

ROCHESTER.

J. W. JENKINS, Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machines, [illegible] and R. R. Sts. Rochester. feb22;ly

SIGMUND GROETZ, Gunsmith. New work of best material made to order. All work [illegible] Repairing neatly done. Prices low. Rochester, Pa. jan18;ly

WILLSMITH & CO, Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. sep14;ly

H. [illegible] LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st. above [illegible] Rochester. See adv't. sep14;ly

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner, [illegible] Rochester, Pa. sep14;ly

GRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, [illegible] Rochester, Pa. sep14;ly

S. M. [illegible] HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. sep14;ly

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, [illegible] Iron & Nails. Cor Water & James sts.

C. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner. Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished [illegible] On Diamond, Rochester. sep14;ly

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, [illegible] and Fancy Goods generally. Water st., Rochester, Pa. sep14;ly

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters, &c. [illegible] Lumber, Lath &c. Rochester. sep21;ly

SCOTT BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. [illegible] & Co. Dealers in Sawed and Planed [illegible] Lath & Shingles. Rochester. sp28;ly

POWERS LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oc19;ly

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting &c. attended to. New York st. oct19;ly

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stabling. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;ly

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. [illegible] the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;ly

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, &c. Blacksmithing and horse-shoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. no16;ly

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

JAKE SHENKEL.—A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits &c. Cor. 3d & Broadway. mar8;ly

JOSIAH THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Queensware, Glassware, &c. Cor Broadway & Cook sts. E. Liverpool. mr8;ly

M. S. BILL & CO. Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb1;ly

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. sep14;ly

STRUNZ & WETZEL, the only manufacturers of Genuine Wax Soap. No 8 to 16 Bingham street, Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. ly5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan9'71-ly

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. sep14;ly

Miscellaneous.

CHURCHES! BANKS!

DECORATIVE PANELS IN WALL PAPER.

Specimen panels now on exhibition for churches and banks. New moldings, arches, columns and centres,

ENTIRELY NEW, AND AT Greatly Reduced Prices.

DE ZOUCHE & CO., 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Near Fifth Avenue.*

Church and Bank Blinds made to Order. ly5-3m

Instant Relief For The Asthma.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint—completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time—for the last twelve years, and at last found a remedy that gives

Instant and Complete Relief,

have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that

It will do all, and more than all promised for it;

and, that persons once using, will never be without it.

As numerous others who have used it can testify.

Can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM H. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one dollar, and ten cents to pay postage. CHAS. B. HURST. nov16,70;ly] Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

B. S. RANGER, *Bridge Street,* BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, Cassimeres and Sattinets, White Woolen Blankets, White and Colored and Barred Flannels, Merinos, Delaines, Plaids, Ginghams, Cobergs, Lawns, Water Proofs, Chinchilla, Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and Black Muslins, Drilling, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Jaconets, Table Linen, Irish Linen, Crash, Counterpanes, Hoisery, Gloves, & Mits.

Groceries;

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Frame Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladies

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powde and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68;ly.—jy7chgd

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE, No 42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, And dealers in FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of AMERICAN WATCHES, SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

Special attention paid to the repairing and adjusting of FINE WATCHES

oct5 '70 ly

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same

DANIEL MILLER, PA. *BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.*

mar 21 tf

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw,

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. sep19;69;t

WILLIAM MILLER, ------ JACOB TRAX,

PLANING MILL.

MILLER & TRAX,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning *DONE TO ORDER,*

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station, ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

april 19 '71; ly

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after May 28th, 1871, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	135AM	1055AM	710AM	300PM
Rochester	243	1205PM	845	409
Salem	....	....	....	....
Alliance	455	300	1145	655
Canton	....	....	....	....
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Orrville	628	443	155PM	833
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	823	640	423	1031
Crestline A	855	710	500	1100
Crestline D	920	745	555AM	1130
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Forest	1037	929	733	126AM
Lima	1132	1050	850	255
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	145PM	125AM	1140	600
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	331	345	225PM	635
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Chicago	63	720	600	1210PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	920AM	533PM	550AM	920PM
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	1153	905	945	1230AM
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	215PM	1'30	1340PM	315
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Lima	358	137AM	307	515
Forest	458	250	427	635
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Crestline A	615	420	600	830
Crestline D	635	430	1245	855
Mansfield	705	500	123	928
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Orrville	900	657	345	1143
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....
Alliance	1025	850	550	145PM
Salem	....	....	....	....
Rochester	1227AM	1105	825	422
Pittsburgh	125	1210PM	935	530

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:10 p. m; New Castle, 2:55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:30 a. m. Youngstown, 10:20. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 28th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	420PM	430PM
Euclid Street	...	....	....
Hudson	1000	523	550
Ravenna	1030	552	623
Alliance	1130	635	710
Bayard	1202PM	703	
Wellsville	135	820	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Wellsville	900AM	308PM	
Bayard	1035	428	
Alliance	1135	510	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	552	815
Hudson	1253	617	855
Euclid Street	...		....
Cleveland	250	720	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	450AM	1110AM	555PM	
Bridgeport	500	1120	605	
Steubenville	605	1225PM	710	
Wellsville	720	155	840	
Smith's Ferry	..	....	....	
Beaver				
Rochester	830	255	935	
Pittsburgh	940	400	1040	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	110PM	455PM	
Rochester	740	210	605	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Wellsville	835	315	745	
Steubenville	955	410	900	
Bridgeport	1057	506	958	
Bellair	1110	518	1010	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6;40a.m.	Bayard 9;45 a m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m.	N Philadelphia 3;00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, Price, 6 cts.

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c, by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box, 4,586. apr5-ly:chjy5

M. MILLER, ... W. DOLBY, ... J. T. MARKS.

M. MILLER & CO.

Contractors and Builders;

PLANING - MILL

AND

LUMBER-YARD.

Doors, Sash

AND SHINGLES

Constantly on hands, and made to order.

Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mar8;'71—ly

BOOKS.

Who wants a Family or Pocket Bible?
With or without the Psalms?
Who wants a Hymn or Psalm Book?
With Sabbath School and other good Books?
Who wants School Books or Stationery?
With Blank Books, Envelopes, Slates and Stationery in general?

CALL AT BEAVER BOOK STORE, next door to Merz's Shoe Store. sep6 tf

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

Medicinal.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jolity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is not possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were this not the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some othe unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic; What is this remedy? to which we reply. This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. The acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than be can learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfil the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, than abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire of intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidentially asserted that there tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects

BENEFICIAL ONLY

in all cases of billiary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD.

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed; but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulent is required in connection with the well-known tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines in modified form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of langour or excessive debility, where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permantly strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thorough, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Billiousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

or his invaluable Tonic. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is the medicinal virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podophyllin Pills constitute a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its functions and causing it to make its billiary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies, for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external appliacation, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heartburns, Kidney diseases, Sick-Headaches, Cholic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefited by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631, ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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SELECT POETRY.

THE OLD WAYS AND THE NEW.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

I've just come in from the meadow, wife, where the grass is tall and green;
I hobbled out upon my cane to see John's new machine;
It made my old eyes snap again to see that mower mow,
And I heaved a sigh for the scythe I swung some twenty years ago.

Many and many's the day I've mowed, 'neath the rays of a sorching sun,
Till I thought my poor old back would break ere the task for the day was done;
I often think of those days of toil, in the fields all over the farm,
Till I feel the sweat on my wrinkled brow, and the old pain come in my arm.

It was hard work, it was slow work, a swingin' the old scythe then;
Unlike the mower that went thro' the grass like death through the ranks of men;
I stood and looked till my old eyes ached, amaz'd at its speed and power;
The work that it took me a day to do, it done in one short hour.

John said I hadn't seen the half; when he puts it into his wheat
I shall see it reap and rake it, and drop it in bundles neat;
That soon a Yankee will come along, and set to work, and larn
To reap it, and thrash it, and bag it up, and send it into the barn.

John kinder laughed when he said it, but I said to the hired men
I have seen so much on my pilgrimage through my three score years and ten,
That I wouldn't be surprised to see a railroad in the air,
Or a Yankee in a flyin' ship a-goin' most anywhere.

There's a difference in the work I done, and the work my boys now do;
In a mowin' the grass the old way, and a mowin' it in the new;
But, somehow, I think there was happiness crowded into those toiling days,
That the fast young men of the present will not see till they change their ways.

To think that I ever should live to see work done in this wonderful way!
Old tools are of little service now, and farmin's almost play;
[illegible] wringers, and every new thing,
And now play croquet in the door-yard, or sit in the parlor and sing.

'Twasn't you that had it so easy, wife, in the days so long gone by;
You riz up early, and sat up late, a toilin' for you and I;
There were cows to milk; there was butter to make; and many a day did you stand
A washin' my toil-stained garments and wringin' 'em out by hand.

Ah! wife, our children will never see the hard work we have seen,
For the heavy task and the long task is now done with a machine;
No longer the noise of the scythe I hear; the mower—there! Hear it afar?
A rattlin' along through the tall, stout grass with the noise of a railroad car.

Well, the old tools now are shoved away! They stand a gatherin' rust,
Like many an old man I have seen put aside with only a crust;
When the eyes grow dim, when the step is weak, when the strength goes out of the arm,
The best thing a poor old man can do is to hold the deed of the farm.

There is one old way that they can't improve, although it has been tried
By men who have studied, and studied, and worried till they died;
It has shown undimmed for ages, like gold refined from its dross;
It's the way to the kingdom of heaven by the simple way of the Cross.

—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

SELECT MISCELLANY.

GRAND HUNTING PARK.

Blooming Grove Park at Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania.

Lackawaxen is a thriving post village in Pike county, Pennsylvania, situated at the mouth of the Lackawaxen river. The river at this point is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad, one hundred and twenty miles from New York city. The Hudson and Delaware canal crosses the Delaware river by an aqueduct in the immediate vicinity of this town. A correspondent writing to the Boston *Transcript* makes the following mention of the above named park:

I conclude my letter with a brief account of the enterprise in which New York capitalists and sporting men are engaged. I refer to the Blooming Grove Park. This is an association organized in New York called the "Blooming Grove Park Association," its object being the promotion of turf, field, and aquatic sports. These grounds are within ten miles of this place, this being the nearest accessible point by rail to the grounds. The company have already purchased 12,000 acres of land, and when fenced it will equal, if not excel, anything within the Domain of Great Britain, as thousands of Americans can testify to their vastness and grandeur.

This vast body of land includes almost every conceivable surface formation in hills, mountains, valleys, undulating plateaus, etc. Its forests include in its varieties the sturdy oak, the hemlock, chestnut, beech, spruce, cedar, maple, birch, and the alderlinden pine; also various others. Many of these, found in clusters on the lowlands, resemble those of a natural deer-park.

The animals now found upon these lands embrace the black bear, deer, wildcat, fisherotter, mink, fox, badger, opossum, coon, marmot, and several varieties of squirrels, and rabbits.

Mr. Smith informed me that in fencing these grounds the company could not fail to enclose two hundred deer. Within this grand enclosure it is proposed to introduce the buffalo, moose, elk, and wild bear of Germany, with other game animals common in the hunt both in Europe and America.

Last to be enumerated, but to many first in value, are eight beautiful fresh water lakes, reservoirs of limpid, living springs, with waters clear as crystal, teeming with a variety of fish common to our eastern lakes. A few black bass have recently been put there. The largest of these lakes is nearly three miles in circumference. Overhanging and surrounding these lakes are beautiful trees and shrubbery, rendering them, all in all, spots decidedly beautiful and charming.

AN ESSAY.

State of the Soul between Death and the General Judgment.

[Read before the Beaver County Ministerial Association at Beaver, Pa., August 24th, by Rev. J. B. BRECKENRIDGE.]

The subject assigned me as essayist on this occasion, may be considered by many more curious and interesting than practical; nevertheless as there is an instinctive yearning in the human mind to see what is novel—to discover and comprehend what is mysterious or unknown and especially so in relation to the issues of life and death; therefore, although we desire not "To be wise above what is written," yet I deem it a legitimate subject of inquiry to ascertain whether the Sacred Writings or sound reason authorize us to believe or teach any specific views concerning the soul between death and the general judgment.

It is well-known that during the successive ages of the Church, the most conflicting views have been entertained on this subject.

Some maintain the doctrine of the sleep of the soul, to be quickened or rather new created in connection with the resurrection body prior to the General Judgment. This view implies a species of annihilation or dissolution of the soul consequent upon its conceived materiality.

Others, assume and cherish a belief in the existence of an intermediate state of a comparatively negative kind—a state devoid of any positive or absolute features—a state of expectancy or indecision, characterized by alternate hopes and fears concerning the final issues of the General Judgment.

Again it is affirmed by many that the disembodied spirit immediately after death wings its way to the presence of God, to receive a judicial sentence of acquittal or condemnation and an immediate assignment to a place of happiness or misery, and that the decision of the General Judgment will re-affirm before assembled worlds the rectitude of the Divine administration.

The narrow limits assigned to the human mind will not permit a direct or categorical response to the question involved in this essay, and the paucity of information on this subject in the sacred Scriptures, sufficiently prove that they were not given for our special illumination on this topic.

However, having exhibited the principal phases of belief on this question, I will endeavor to examine the claims of their respective advocates and yield my judgment to those conclusions which seem most accordant with the deductions of reason and the teachings of the Divine word.

And first I observe that if the soul sleeps or remains in a state of unconsciousness after death and prior to the resurrection, then St. Paul was deluded when he desired to depart and be with Christ, which he declared "To be far better." The original is, "*Pollo mallon kreison*," in the Vulgate, "*Multo magis melius*," literally, "By much more better." The phrase expresses the highest superlative possible in any language,—here we have the most indubitable proof that Paul expected to enjoy the society of Christ immediately after death, and from the emphatic language which the apostle here uses, we may unerringly infer that he had no knowledge or expectation of a state of insensibility between death and the resurrection. And surely for the extension [illegible] dom on earth would not be so greatly harassed by the strait of indecision to which he refers, or to say that he desired to depart and be with Christ, if he knew that he was not to enjoy the presence of Christ until after the resurrection.

Can we suppose that the apostle desired a state of unconsciousness rather than the activities of his apostolic calling?—his love for Christ—his inherent energy—his devotion to truth, his fortitude and perseverance under the most discouraging circumstances, forbid a reply in the affirmative.

To assume as some do that inasmuch as our mental operations are now mainly depended on our physical organization (which is doubtful) that a state of unconsciousness must necessarily result from the destruction of that organism, is a gratuitous assumption unwarranted by reason. "God is a spirit," is his existence the result of organized tissues? If not, then the presumption that consciousness presupposes organism is opposed to *fact*; neither will reason permit us to infer, that because the soul exists in connection with bodily organs here, that it cannot exist elsewhere in any conceivable state of being without some organic structure; as consistently might we argue, that because the theorems and problems of Geometry are unintelligible to an infant, that he will not be able to comprehend them when he becomes an adult.

That the soul exists in a conscious state after death and prior to the resurrection, is plain from the following Scriptural quotations: "Jesus said to the penitent thief on the cross, 'This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise.'" "And behold there talked with him two men which were Moses and Elias, who appeared with him in glory, and spake of his decease which he should accomplish in Jerusalem." If Moses and Elias were permitted to enjoy a conscious existence after death and before the general resurrection, can we suppose that righteous persons of the same race will be denied a similar privilege? Again Paul absolutely affirms, "That to be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord," and when Moses called the Lord the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, it is added, "For he is not the God of the *dead* but of the *living*." Assuredly Paul believed that the soul can exist without the body; for on a special occasion he knew not whether he was *in* the body or *out* of the body.

The second view to which we have adverted, namely, the intermediate negative state of the soul, has many advocates. The sources of this opinion were doubtless derived from the vague or indeterminate use of the word *sheol* in the Hebrew Scriptures and its equivalent *hades* in the Septuagint and New Testament, also from a misconception of several scriptural passages which seem to imply that no man has yet ascended into heaven; as, "Who hath ascended into heaven or descended?" Prov xxx., 4. Implying a negative response, in which we are simply taught the impossibility of comprehending the essence and attributes of God. Again, "No man hath ascended up to heaven but the son of man which came down from heaven. John iii., 9. Which evidently means that no one had ascended to heaven and *returned* so as to be qualified to speak of the things there. So also, "For David is not yet ascended into the heavens." Acts 2., 34. That is in his body which is still entombed, David had not yet arisen from the dead and ascended to heaven.

Heathen mythology has also blended its influence with the views entertained by the Jews as indicated by Josephus in his treatise on *hades*. It has also been contended that if the destiny of each individual is fixed immediately after death, then the functions of the General Judgment will have been superceded and a future judgment a mere pageant, a proceeding at utter variance with the wise economy of the Divine government. Assumption however is not proof as we shall see in the sequel. The view here contended for cannot be sustained by a single unequivocal proof text in the Bible; the whole superstructure is evidently based upon the intangible notions and weird imaginings of a people living in a state of barbarism or in the incipiency of evangelical civilization.

Nor can I perceive any advantages that could possibly accrue to the occupants of this mystic state, unless we suppose it connected with an extension of our probation or with agencies for good more potent than those by which we are influenced in this life.

In conflict however with this presumption, we find the following scriptural declarations: "The grave cannot praise thee; they that go down to the grave cannot hope for thy truth." Isa xxxviii, 18. "Shall thy loving kindness be declared in the grave or thy faithfulness in destruction? Ps. lxxxviii; 10, 11, 12. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might—for there is no work—no device—nor knowledge—nor wisdom in the grave (*sheol*) whither thou goest." Eccl. ix, 10.

Seeing then that the doctrines involved in the theory of the sleep of the soul and of the intermediate negative expectant state, are untenable, we are compelled to aquiesce in the only alternative, namely: That immediately after death the soul is assigned a portion and a local habitation in accordance with its deserts, not a negative place—not a place of probation or expectancy, but of clearly defined, positive characteristics; this is expressed unambiguously in the case of the rich man and Lazarus, the former was "tormented" and the latter "comforted," and this occurred immediately after the departure from this world, and the relative position of each is indicated by the impassable gulf which intervened, the existence of this gulf and the impracticability of extending relief to the inmates of *hades* prove incontrovertably the relative local position of these scenes of comfort and torment and the unmitigated tortures of the wicked.

Concerning Judas, the traitor, it is said that he went to his *own* place, and to show that this place was not a place of happiness, a woe was pronounced against him and that "It had been good for that man if he had not been born." The logical inference is that he went to a place where the sane suicide and traitor suffered the penalty appropriate to his deserts. The punishment of the angels who kept not their first estate as recorded in second Peter and Jude, may seem irrelavant to the subject under consideration; but their case illustrates the manner of God's moral administration for which we contend. They were sent to Tartarus, bound in chains of darkness, without the hope of escape and reserved unto the judgment of the great day; hence we conclude that the issues of the great day of assize were intended to include both the final destiny of apostate angels and of finally impenitent men.

The penitent thief on the cross said to Jesus, "Lord remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom," and Jesus said unto him, "Verily I say unto thee *this day* shalt thou be with me in Paradise." Paul felt confident "That while we are at home in the body we are absent from the Lord," and again he affirms, "For me to live [illegible]" Stephen the Lord Jesus, [illegible] into the hands of his father. Moses and Elias had certainly been admitted to the glory of heaven—it is most emphatically affirmed, "That the dust returns to the earth as it was and the soul to God who gave it," and finally, St. John the revelator, "saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God and for the testimony which they held and *white robes* were given to every one of them."

From the foregoing consideration we are limited to the conclusion that immediately after death the souls of the righteous and of the wicked are consigned to heaven or hell in accordance with their respective deserts, where condemned spirits will be excluded from all hope of remedial agencies as fabled by the advocates of Purgatory or restorationists who fondly hope for an extension of probation subsequent to death and prior to the great day of final decision.

In accordance with the general tenor of the Bible—we may affirm without presumption that the specific features of the torture of lost souls will be in accordance with the susceptibilities of their psycological constitution, modified and characterized by their inherent and unsubdued depravity; the degree of suffering will doubtless be more intense than is possible in the present life but less intense than the agonies which await the union of body and soul;—remorse—loss of hope and consequent despair—the unrestrained play of the malignant passions venting themselves against each other and against God and his moral government, together with a fearful suspense concerning the issues consequent on the union of body and soul *in the resurrection; are some of the* prominent features of the state of the soul of the finally unrepentant between death and resurrection.

If we reverse the foregoing picture we will approximate the state of those who die in the faith and hope of the gospel, and await in joyous anticipation the bestowment of the beatitudes of heaven in reunion with their glorified bodies in the heavenly Jerusalem.

In conclusion we may argue that the functions of the General Judgment will not be superceded by prior arrangements but will be absolutely necessary—not only to reaffirm and justify before an assembled universe the rectitude of the Divine administration; but to meet the new circumstances which will have arisen in connection with the resurrection, when doubtless a special destinction will be made between the bodies of the wicked and the glorified bodies of the saints,—the period also will have arrived for the permanent establishment of that phase of the Divine economy implied in 1 Cor. xv. 28, "When all things shall be subdued unto him, then shall the son of man also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all."

Accident to a Rope Walker.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Advertiser* says: Prof. Dehun was announced to walk a rope from the Opera House to the building across the street, at two and a half p. m. He appeared at the appointed time and started out on his perilous walk. He had not gone half the distance when he sat down on the rope and began to address the crowd. He spoke about ten minutes, then arose, and was about to make a step forward, when the rope parted with a snap, and the unfortunate man whirled over and over, and fell with a heavy thud upon the ground. A thrill of horror struck the crowd, that but a moment before had been filled with admiration at the daring performer. Over 1,000 people had gathered to witness the scene. The wounded man was picked up and carried to Smith's drug store, where it was found that his leg was broken, his body bruised, and severe cuts on the head. Dr. Charles Dunlap was on the spot in an instant, and did what he could to relieve the sufferer. The rope parted at the south building at the place where it was fastened. The guys were held by a dozen men, who were thrown on the ground by the suddenness of the fracture. No word was heard from Dehun as he fell save the exclamation, "Oh!" as he left the rope. He will recover from his injuries, but they are very severe. The crowd was so appalled that the man lay where he fell several seconds before any one started to assist him.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Two Hundred Skeletons of Anakim in Cayuga Township—A Singular Discovery—Some Remains of the Giants that were in those Days.

[Correspondence Toronto Telegraph.]

CAYUGA, August 21.—On Wednesday last Rev. Nathaniel Wardell, Messrs. Orin Wardell, of Toronto, and Daniel Fredenburg, were digging on the farm of the latter gentleman, which is on the banks of the Grand river, in the township of Cayuga. When they got to five or six feet below the surface a strange sight met them. Piled in layers, one upon top of the other, some two hundred skeletons of human beings, nearly perfect—around the neck of each one being a string of beads. There were also deposited in this pit a number of axes and skimmers made of stone. In the jaws of several of the skeletons were large stone pipes, one of which Mr. O. Wardell took with him to Toronto a day or two after this Golgotha was unearthed.

These skeletons are those of men of gigantic stature, some of them measuring nine feet, very few of them being less than seven feet. Some of the thigh bones were found to be at least half a foot longer than those at present known, and one of the skulls being examined completely covered the head of an ordinary person. These skeletons are supposed to belong to those of a race of people anterior to the Indians. Some three years ago the bones of a mastodon were found embedded in the earth about six miles from this spot. The pit and its ghastly occupants are now open to the view of any who may wish to make a visit there.

LATER.

DUNNVILLE, Aug. 22.—There is not the slightest doubt that the remains of a lost city are on this farm. At various times within the past year the remains of mud-houses with their chimneys had been found; and there are dozens of pits of a similar kind to that just unearthed, though much smaller, in the place which has been discovered before, though the fact has not been made known hitherto. The remains of a blacksmith shop, containing two tons of charcoal and various implements, were turned up a few months ago. The farm which consists of one hundred and fifty acres, has been cultivated for nearly a century, and was covered with a thick growth of pine, so that it must have been ages ago since the remains were deposited there. The skulls of the skeletons are of enormous size, and of all manner of shapes, about half as large again as are now to be seen. The teeth in most of them are still in an almost perfect state of preservation, though they soon fall out when exposed to the air. It is supposed that there is gold and silver in large quantities to be found in the premises, as mineral rods have invariably, when tested, pointed to a certain spot and a few yards from where the last batch of skeletons was found, directly under an apple tree. Some large shells, supposed to have been used as [illegible] was also found in the pit, were all most petrified. There is no doubt that were there a scheme of exploration carried on thoroughly the result would be interesting. A good deal of excitement exists in the neighborhood, and many visitors call at the farm daily. The skulls and bones of the giants are fast disappearing, being taken away by curiosity hunters. It is the intention of Mr. Fredenburg to cover the pit up very soon. The pit is ghastly in the extreme. The farm is skirted on the north by the Grand river. The pit is close to the banks, but marks are there to show where the gold or silver treasure is supposed to be under.

From the appearance of the skulls, it would seem that their possessors died a violent death, as many of them were broken and dinted. The axes are shaped like tomahawks—small but keen instruments. The beads are all of stone, and of all sizes, and shapes. The pipes are not unlike in shape the cutty pipe, and several of them are engraved with dogs' heads. They have not lost their virtue for smoking. Some people profess to believe that the locality of the Fredenburg farm was formerly an Indian burial-place, but the enormous stature of the skeletons, and the fact that pine trees of centuries' growth covered the spot, go far to disprove this idea.

A QUEER SOCIAL INCIDENT.

How a Man Eloped With His Own Wife.

Late in July last the good people in the town of Lyon, Oakland county, Mich., were much excited by an application for divorce on the part of the wife of Samuel B. Dolph, a Detroit drover, on the ground of adultery. The wife was the daughter of a wealthy farmer of their county, Everett by name, and naturally they have watched the successive stages of the contest with rapidly increasing interest. Dolph who had been enjoined from removing anything from a farm that was the property of his wife, attempted to take possession of the place, ejected the family living upon it, and was arrested for riot. In the meantime the family he had ejected reinstated themselves, and when he returned he found them well guarded by armed men. Dolph was then arrested for adultery, and he gave bail. Subsequently Dolph and his father visited the farm and found people cutting the crops, and for interfering with them, he and his father were arrested for assault and battery, but the younger Dolph was acquitted. He then caused the crop-cutters to be arrested for assault and battery, and he also commenced proceedings for trespass, but the question of the title of the farm being interposed the case went to the Oakland circuit, and has never come to trial. Other suits were brought by the wife, the elder and younger Dolph, and by various parties, and such legal gentlemen as J. S. Woodman and A. C. Baldwin, of Pontiac, Sylvester Larned and Alfred Russell, of this city, were retained on one side or the other to take part in the controversies. The suit at law embraced injunctions, replevins, trespass, and pretty much everything else know to the civil and criminal calender, and the litigations bid fair to extend through several months, and perhaps years. Dolph is well known, and has many influential and wealthy friends, and the same may be said of his wife; and these friends, it appears, were strenuous in their efforts to keep them separated. Mrs. Dolph remained secluded at the residence of some of her friends in this city, and a policeman was employed to watch Dolph, fears being entertained that he might abduct her. Thus matters passed along for several weeks, and a few days since an arrangement was effected by which Mrs. Dolph was to pay her husband three thousand dollars, and all the

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Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

suits, except that for the divorce, were to be discontinued. The papers were drawn up and signed, and the parties separated, Mrs. Dolph avowing it as her determination never to live with him again. Dolph, however, insisted that he loved his wife, and on Wednesday last a friend volunteered to affect a reconciliation between them. It is not necessary to state in detail all that occurred, but to make a long story short, we may simply announce that the plan worked liked a charm. Mrs. Dolph consented to elope with her husband, and Dolph to elope with his wife. She returned to the place where she was stopping in the upper part of the Fifth ward, packed her trunk, to be ready to move at a given time on Thursday afternoon, and Dolph prepared himself for a journey too. The friend referred to took a carriage and obtained Mrs. Dolph, and subsequently drove after Dolph. The carriage was driven rapidly to Hamtramck, where it remained until evening, and from thence the reconciled couple took passage on a train that carried them many miles away. Last night and to-day telegrams have been sent in every direction, but no traces have been discovered of Mr. and Mrs. Dolph. They are out of reach of Detroit and Pontiac lawyers, who have pocketed fees to the amount of $4,000, and they have sworn to forget and forgive, and hereafter live happily.

A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION.

Curious Freaks of a Kleptomaniac.

The term "kleptomaniac" has fallen into contemptuous and incredulous ridicule from its frequent perversion as an excuse for, or palliation of, willful theft; yet in its proper use it designates an involuntary affection of the mind, which, as current instances are constantly proving, may be contracted beyond power of any ordinary resistance by natures otherwise in unimpeachable moral health. The first step towards mastery of a disease being the naming of it, as the second is its classification a debt of gratitude is due to the first honest user of the word "kleptomania" for having named a mental disease unquestionable existing; and it is a reproach to humanity that its light treatment by frivilous tongues and pens should be offered to retard the scientific investigation requisite for the classification of an incipient insanity which is the more terrible to its victims from involving equivocation of infamy. Many cases of this disease are never made known to the public for reasons plain enough to any understanding, but a sufficient number of instances reach the newspapers to show that it exists in all communities; and the following latest example, as reported by the Detroit *Free Press*, only adds another to the ever-numerous studies of it. About a month ago, a pair of newly-married young people, named Tillotson, arrived in Detroit from South Bend, Indiana, and secured board with a family of relatives named Simmons. Like other happy ones in such new relation, they were devoted to each other, and imparted somewhat of their happiness to those around them; yet, before a week was over, the shadow of a coming shame began to darken in the house. To quote the description of the Detroit reporter, Mrs. Simmons began to miss small articles of household property, and, having neither children nor servants in the house, was as much confounded as vexed about the matter. The shears, several small parlor [illegible], photo[illegible], needle-books, thimbles, photo[illegible] and various [illegible] machines, [illegible]cles disappeared in rapid succession. What she had in her hands in one hour would be missing in the next, and the mystery annoyed her so much that she scarcely talked of anything else to the assembled family, none of whom seemed capable of discovering or inventing an explanation. On Tuesday last, the two ladies engaged in a "shopping" excursion. Mrs. Simmons discovered, to her horror, upon their return home, that Mrs. Tillotson had brought back with her from the stores a number of small and (for herself) utterly useless articles which she certainly had not bought. Reminded of this latter particular, the young wife stared half stupidly at the designated trifles, like one awakening from a dream, and, though expressing surprise at the affair, obstinately refused to make restitution. Scarcely knowing what to think of such conduct, Mrs. Simmons thought it her duty to induce her husband, upon his return from business, to inform Mr. Tillotson of it; and the latter, upon receiving the revelation and acting upon it, was as much shocked and horrified as the lady had been, at finding his wife aware of her apparent guilt, yet stubbornly refusing to return what she had stolen. On this night for the first time, there was bitterness between husband and wife; and on the morrow Mr. Tillotson went to his business with a heavy heart. Very soon after his departure his wife, too, went out, leaving no word, nor speaking to any one; and since that time has not been seen by any of her friends. Arriving home at night, the husband found a passionate, pitiful letter, which she had written to him, and its contents at once convinced him that she intended to commit suicide. She stated what he had never suspected before, although knowing her for years, before their marriage, that she *could not* resist the temptation to steal whatever was laid before her. She confessed having pilfered goods at the store, and told him to look into a certain trunk if he wanted to find the various articles which had been missed from the house. He did so, and found every article, and many more that he had not yet missed. The woman had taken many things of no value at all, such as empty cans and bottles; showing that, for her, the terrible, irresistible temptation to steal appealed to no deliberately vicious propensity for unlawful gain; yet, what this temptation must have been to her diseased instict may be inferred from the fact that even her devoted love for her husband could not make her strong enough to resist it. Despite his agonized fear that she has committed suicide, the husband has devoted his every waking hour since reading her letter to a wide-extended search for his unhappy wife. She did not return to her old home in Indiana; none of her relatives and friends have seen her; the police can discover no trace of her; and there is but too much reason to doubt that the kleptomaniac will ever be seen alive again.

A Man-Devil.

The Arizona *Miner*, of August 12th, says: A private letter from Tuscan, received by Thursday's mail, informs us that a jealous husband at Florence tied his wife's hands behind her back, and then, throwing her prostrate on the floor, deliberately cut off her ears and nose. Now, if at Florence, or anywhere else within the pale of civilization, there lives a man who has so little of human and so much of devil in his composition as to render himself guilty of an outrage so infamous, it is time he ceased to live. We think, however, there must be some mistake (albeit we are "assured" there is none) as we have not heard of any man at Florence having been parched to death before a slow fire, while tied up to a cactus!

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Sept., 13th, 1871.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH.

Republican County Ticket.

Assembly.—Wm. C. Shurlock,
William A. Mickey,
Demas M. Leatherman,
George W. Fleeger.
Associate Judge.—Joseph C. Wilson,
Treasurer.—Chas. P. Wallace.
Pros. Attorney.—J. R. Harrah.
Commissioner.—Hugh J. Marshall.
P. H. Director.—Samuel Gibson.
Auditor.—Ralph Covert.
Auditor (1 year).—Clark A. Hunter.
Surveyor.—Azariah Wynn.
Trustees of Academy.—Henry Hice,
John Murray.

ADVERTISEMENT.
For County Treasurer,
(Democratic Nominee)
CHA'S. B. HURST, of Rochester, Pa.

THE leading organ of the Democracy of Central Pennsylvania, edited, as it is, by an avowed free-trader, who writes letters for publication in this country of the British iron manufacturers, is continually filled with denunciations of the tariff and abuse of its supporters. So far as regards the tariff, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has thrown off the mask and is now as bitterly hostile to protection as the party elsewhere.

CALIFORNIA has gone Republican from three to five thousand majority. The entire State ticket is elected. The result in San Francisco is in doubt as to the Mayor; but the prospects now are strong that Alvord (tax payer's candidate) is elected.

The Republicans are certain of electing the Senator to succeed Cole, and have elected Caughlan in the third and Sargent in the second districts to Congress, with an even chance of gaining the first district. The whole Legislative and municipal Republican (tax payers) ticket is elected in San Francisco with the exception of Recorder and one supervisor. The Republican majority in the State is about four thousand.

The election returns from Wyoming give the Republicans a majority of two in the Senate, and the Democrats of two in the House. The Republicans are jubilant over the result, and consider it an endorsement of Gov. Campbell's administration.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received a *consignment of battle-flags* captured by our naval forces at Corea, with the names of the captors, some of them being presents to individual friends. The one sent to the President is of blue silk, with the woven representation of a dragon, and that to Secretary Robeson is of similar material and color, with a winged serpent. Most of the flags and streamers are cotton, with painted emblems, the colors respectively being blue, brown, yellow, and black, mounted on long staffs, with spear heads of rather rough manufacture. The flags do not exhibit an advanced state of the arts. Some of them will be sent to the Naval Academy.

THE Evans *embroglio* relative to his having been charged with defrauding the State of Pennsylvania, has given rise to various views in the justification. Of course, the Democrats expect to make a political point by assuming the charges of embezzlement true, and they are backed up by a portion of the Republican press, which insinuates that Evans was but a mere instrument in obtaining the war claims from the United States, and retaining the ten per cent. commission to be distributed among his principals whose head is Gov. Geary. Without absolute proof, these charges against the executive ought not to be made. A portion of the Republican press entertain the opinion that Evans' statement is true, viz: "That the law authorized his retention of ten per cent. commission" on the amount collected; but, that he should have been satisfied with a less per centage. They have no idea that Governor Geary has received one farthing of the amount of the commission for collection, nor will they believe it in the absence of evidence. Evans charges that a demand was made upon him by the Cameron-Mackey Ring for twenty-five thousand of the "commission of ten per cent," but that he declined to accede to that demand; and they instituted the present proceedings for the purpose of "black-mailing" him. He is now in New York, upon the Governor of which a requisition has been made by Gov. Geary, for his delivery to the Pennsylvania authorities for trial. Evans resists being given up without a preliminary examination before a New York tribunal—alleging that the Cameron Ring would not hesitate to suborn witnesses for his conviction. He has appealed to Gov. Hoffman to secure him a hearing.

The dishonestly that pervades, in varied proportions, the administration of public affairs everywhere, and corrupts to a considerable extent even the commercial intercourse of the people, is to be deprecated in unmeasured terms. It is by far the most alarming evil under which our political and social institutions suffer; and, that our inability to arrest the further spread of this scourge will eventually result in the destruction of our rights and liberties, and everything else upon the possession of which an American citizen has heretofore prided himself. We should therefore, fight this gigantic evil wherever it may appear with energy and persistency. But in doing this we must not depart from the path of duty and justice—we should act deliberately and *circumspectly*, and bring the accused to a fair trial. If guilty, punish, let the shaft wound whom it will.

THE Department of State has received a copy of a letter addressed by M. Remusat to Mr. Wickham Hoffman, charge de'affairs of the United States at Paris, dated Versailles, August 16, in which the writer says: "I have the honor to inform you that at the session of July the Society of Agriculture of Cher, which had been charged with the distribution of seed given to the farmers of that department, victims of the war, voted thanks to the United States of America for the succour which they had so generously sent to our rural population. I shall be obliged to you, sir, if you will convey to your Government the sentiment of gratitude expressed by the Society of Agriculture of Cher."

THE proprietors of the Silver Islet mine in Lake Superior, it is stated, have been successful in finding upon the mainland opposite the island the same vein of ore which has proved so astonishingly rich to their present mine. It was discovered at a depth of sixty feet below the surface. From Silver Islet ore to the value of $800,000 has been taken in about ten months, and the vein seems to grow richer the deeper it is worked. There is no telling what stores of mineral wealth are laid up in the rocks and mountains around Lake Superior.

AT the late term of the U. S. District Court at Jackson, Mississippi a large number of witnesses were summoned under the enforcement act to testify to the existence of Ku-Klux organizations, among whom was Thos. Scanlon of Newton Co. Scanlon testified before the Grand Jury that he knew of no political organization, Ku-Klux or otherwise, that was inimical to the laws of the United States or State. He said, however, that he was a member of a secret organization, having for its object the good of the country; but he refused to reveal its title or practical purposes. The refusal being deemed contempt by the Court and Grand Jury, Scanlon is, by order of Judge Hill of the Federal Court, committed to jail without benefit of bail, till the meeting of the Court on the first Monday of November. Scanlon is represented as a merchant in high standing, and universally respected in his community.

THE Commission of Agriculture has appointed James M. Swank, a Pennsylvanian, and for some time past a clerk in the statistical division, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, vice R. T. McLain resigned. John B. Russell has been appointed librarian in place of Dr. Eldridge resigned to accept the secretaryship to General Capron at Japan, and Andrew Glass superintendent of the seed-room. The library of the department now contains about eight thousand volumes, and is the fullest in its specialty of agriculture, and its allied sciences of botany, entomology, geology, pomology, &c., of any in the country; besides all the standard works on these subjects, it comprises nearly complete sets of the reports of the boards of agriculture in the different States, all the leading agricultural periodicals in this country and Europe.

SEVERAL months ago an American vessel was seized by the Mexican authorities on the Rio Grande, on the allegation that her master had attempted to violate the revenue laws; the master was also subjected to much personal annoyance, notwithstanding his protest against such proceedings. With a view to redress he made a full statement to our own Government, and the difficulty became a subject of international concern and adjustment. Other cases of outrage since that time have occurred, information having been received in Washington by telegraph from Galveston, dated Wednesday last, mentioning that the American bark Harvest Home had been attacked by a force of Mexicans off the bar of Santa Anna on the night of the 25th [illegible], obliged to put to sea, without completing her cargo. Another dispatch from Galveston mentions that the American brig Brothers, owned by a firm in Norfolk, Va., and of which J. B. Thurston was master, was captured from him by an armed force of Mexicans, also, on the 27th of August, off Santa Anna, and the captain forced to abandon her; and that 24 hours afterward he was picked up by the Harvest Home, and arrived at Galveston Tuesday last. It is understood Capt. Thurston will visit Washington and make a full statement of all the facts in the case to the Government authorities.

THE *Chicago Post* prints a list of the nominees for the next Legislature in Iowa, and attempts to determine from them the chances of the several candidates for the seat of Senator Harlan, whose term of office expires with the present Congress. The editor admits that these calculations are very unsatisfactory, but concludes that Messrs. Harlan and Allison will have about equal strength in the new Legislature, and that the result will be the election of some popular third man—probably Mr. Wilson. There are so few Democrats in many of the districts of Iowa that they have made no nominations.

RELIGIOUS proprieties, as well as social amenities, seem liable to be suddenly forgotten in the South. At Mobile, a Sunday or two ago, a relentless landlord, taking up the collection in church, passed the plate to a delinquent tenant and, as the latter put in his mite, in an undertone demanded a rent bill a little overdue. The debtor instantly and pleasantly made answer: "You must be a d——d fool to think I'm going to pay rent in church." Thereupon an unseemly debate aroused the congregation, the landlord concluding by flinging the plate, money and all, at the head of the tenant, who straightway, in return, threw the contents of a capacious snuff-box into the face of his persecutor.

CHOLERA has lost its terrors. A scientific investigator of Florida has studied out the problem, and announces that as yellow fever and cholera are caused and fed by animalculæ floating in the air, a system of concussion can clean every infected atmosphere and crush out the epidemic. In proof the inventor, Mr. W. J. Hardee, proposes to begin in Charleston, S. C., where the yellow fever is now raging, and attest the truth of his discovery, at the risk of his own life. He gives himself ten days to clear out the disease, and means to work substantially as follows: Take one tun of gunpowder for the entire city of Charleston and work 12 consecutive nights, using five pounds of powder at each explosion, beginning at 9 p. m. At the end of ten days there would not be a case left in the city.

THE Newburyport delegates to the Massachusetts Republican Convention have been instructed to vote for Butler.

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota has turned his political character inside out once more, and comes out again as a Republican.

The Hon. Charles R. Train and the Hon. P. Emory Aldrich of Worcester are among the candidates named for the Atttorney-Generalship of N. Y. State.

HERE AND THERE.

—A miner from Pike's Peak bro't into Helena, Montana, the other day, $50,000 in gold dust, the result of one "clean up" from his claim on Pilgrim bar. This is the largest quantity of the precious metal which has been taken out by one man this season.

—At Richmond, Virginia, the other day, workmen who were engaged in digging out a foundation on the lot where the Spotswood Hotel lately stood, came across a hide of leather. More than forty years ago on this lot had been a tanyard, and the leather was found in one of the vats. The leather was in a perfect state of preservation, and must have been there ever since 1820 or 1825.

—A Presbyterian clergyman named McElwee, who, by his clerical conduct and supremely secular morals, had offended the virtuous citizens of his native town, Bowling Green, Ohio, was urgently invited to depart from the indignant community. As it gave the licentious preacher both an opportunity and a pretext for deserting his wife and children, he went with entire alacrity and due resignation.

—A North Carolina paper, as an instance of the changes of fortune wrought by the war, states that "a widow lady from the country was in town hunting a cook's place in some nice family. Many years ago her grandfather owned 150 slaves and six plantations, and at the close of the war, *her father had a bushel of gold*. Her husband was a poor man, and died in the war, and now this independent and worthy widow woman prefers to cook in some nice family rather than to live dependent on other folks."

—Brigham Young recently ordered silk for thirty dresses for his wives which is a trifling matter for him with his income. But just think of an ordinary business man buying silk dresses, cashmere shawls, point lace, and jewelry to match, for say a half dozen wives, to say nothing of a score or two of daughters. The very thought of the thing is enough to scare all the polygamy out of a crazy man's brains. Let the fashions once work their way into Utah, and dry-goods bills will do for its peculiar institution what Congressional bills have thus far failed to accomplish.

—A Syrian convert to Christianity, as the story goes, was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "does not your Bible say that if a man have an ox or an ass that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day, he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered Hayoh, "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should fill up that pit or sell that ass." The story has a sort of a swivel "moral" which will fit a great many disputed points in these days.

—Says *The Woman's Journal*: According to *The Hampshire* (Eng) *Advertiser*, the Rev. Richard Wilkins made the statement that he believed there would be twelve women to one man to enter heaven. It is our opinion that most women would go to such a heaven very reluctantly. We [illegible] such a heaven, for it may prove demoralizing to women. They will insist on going where their husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, lovers and friends go, even if it be a less comfortable place than heaven.

—A few nights ago a mob of unknown men surrounded John Jascher's house in St. Ising Mountain, Dutchess county, New York, and ordered him to come out. He refused, when they broke into his dwelling, and, finding him behind the chimney, dragged him forth, and stripping his clothes off, threw a bag over his head. They then besmeared his body with tar, and emptied a large bag of feathers over him. Jascher was charged with running away with the wife of another man named Decker, and it is thought that Decker led the attack on him.

—Some prominent women of Washington, meditating upon "the social evil" and their own duties in regard to it, resolved to visit in person some of the fashionable haunts of vice in that city, and, by free and friendly conversation with the inmates, to gather information that would guide them in the adoption of measures for the purification of society. They were courteously treated, and the revelations made to them were valuable as well as painful. This movement, if carried out in a right spirit, and kept free from morbid sensationalism, may lead to good results.

—We observe rather a peculiar order in an English case. In *Milne v. Milne*, the wife, against whom a decree of divorce was granted, was made to pay to her husband yearly the sum of £500 for the education and support of the children of the marriage. This shows that while women are continually claiming "rights" which they aver are wrongfully withheld from them, there are also responsibilities from which the dissolution of the marriage tie will not free them. Though the children are just as much the mother's as the father's, it is the latter who has been forced to support them, however rich the woman might be. Men have acquiesced in this, but suppose that *they* should betake themselves to theoretical grumbling.

—Western crimes are happily less frequent than atrocity. Almost a parallel to the hideous O'Meara atrocity occurred near Raritan, Ill. Two wretches, while the family were at church, visited the house of a prosperous farmer, and finding only a lad at home, demanded all the money in the house. The boy knew of but $1-50 which did not satisfy the robbers, of course, and they threatened him with death if more were not forthcoming. The lad opened a bureau drawer, and, snatching a pistol, intrepidly leveled it at the bandits, ordering them to leave. They dashed toward him, and he resolutely fired at the nearest man, missing him; the villain returned the shot, killing the lad instantly. The murderers have so far escaped.

—An alligator's mouth isn't the pleasantes place in the world for one's head, yet a Louisiana woman tells of her experience in that frightful position. Passing through the bushes near her home the terrified woman was seized by a monster concealed in the bushes, and after a vigorous struggle was drawn into the water by her powerful enemy. Here the alligator relinquished her lacerated arm, and caught her head between his massive jaws. This might be considered the end of the struggle when the strength of the beast's jaws is remembered. But the woman still resolutely fought her amphibious foe, and, incredible to say, reached the bank, and with the aid of neighbors, escaped the monster. Her wounds were frightful, the marks made by the teeth of the alligator presenting the appearance of incisions with a steel instrument.

Important Charge to a Grand Jury by Judge Bedford.

In charging the Grand Jury on Thursday at the opening of the September term of the Court of General Sessions, in New York city, Judge Bedford thus spoke of the recent cases of medical malpractice which have been brought to light: "But a day or two ago the law abiding citizens of this city were appalled by the intelligence of a murder, most cruel in its nature and most foul in its character, making the heart grow sick at the contemplation of such fiendish depravity. This case, with all its melancholy surroundings, will be presented to you for your deliberation. It will require a thorough and searching analysis, as it is a matter which must be investigated and probed to its very core; for the deed itself strikes, as it were, at the very heart-strings of society. I have reference, gentlemen, to that mysterious trunk, which, but a few days ago, was discovered in this city, containing the lifeless body of a young and once happy, but, I fear, most unfortunate girl, the sad victim of treachery and deception—one who, unfortunately for her own happiness, believed too much. Full of anguish for the past, and in the vain endeavor to screen from the public gaze her delicate condition, in a moment of utter hopelessness and frantic despair she gave herself up and was robbed of her existence by the murderous hand. And here, gentlemen, are we not irresistibly prompted in the true spirit of philanthrophy, to ask ourselves, "Can crimes so fearful and atrocious be perpetrated in the very midst of a Christian community, embracing within its jurisdiction more than a million of souls, and where the religion of Heaven is preached and its holy mandates observed?" Ah! the startling, painful fact is too true. If this great city of New York, consisting, as it were, a world within itself, can boast with conscious pride of her churches, her numerous charities, the virtue and intelligence of her citizens, her multiplied evidences of good deeds, she has, too, to drop a tear over the vices and wickedness of many of her children. But I will not detain you. Suffice it to say that of late we have been living, as it were, in an atmosphere of this crime. In one word, the very air is, indeed, heavy with the dark deeds of these heartless and unscrupulous specimens of human depravity. Let the warning word this day go forth, and may it be scattered broadcast throughout the land, that from this hour the authorities, one and all, shall put forth every effort and shall strain every nerve until these professionals, these traffickers in human life, shall be exterminated and driven from existence, and the majesty of the law be fully vindicated in all cases of this fiendish character.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion let me express the earnest hope—shared in, as I feel confident it will be, by you and all other right-minded citizens—that the legislature at its next session will so amend the statute-book as that 'Any person who shall administer to any woman with child, or prescribe for such woman, or advise or procure her to take any medicine, or shall use or employ any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of any such woman, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve her life, shall, in case the death of such child or of such woman be thereby produced, be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree,' be declared to be murder in the first degree, and punishable as such with death, instead of as now, but manslaughter in the second degree, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding seven years."

Underground Lakes in New York State.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows from Warwick in that State: That there exists in this neighborhood several subterranean lakes, or one vast underground sea, the occurrence of recent singular phenomena and circumstances connected therewith would seem to prove.

Near a point of the New Jersey Midland Railroad, known as Port Tuttle, the workmen were greatly surprised one morning, a week or two since, to find that several rods of grading had entirely disappeared and water and loose mud of unknown depth was all that could be seen. An iron rod fifty feet long was put down, but no bottom was reached, and its real depth has not yet been ascertained. The general appearance of the surrounding country would seem to indicate that there is here an underground lake, which was once a natural sheet of water, covering a large area of the country, which is now a swamp. By the filling in for ages of earth and rocks from the hillsides, and the growth of vegetation, a crust has been formed over it, which has eventually closed the lake, and its surface is now entirely overgrown. In the immediate vicinity of this spot there are boiling springs, and as no stream passes from this overgrown lake, it is thought to have an outlet in these springs. They are never failing, and boil up in the meadows in large numbers. The water is excellent, and quite a stream is formed by them. To give foundation to this theory of a subterranean lake, fish have been caught at these springs from eight to ten inches long, all without eyes. They are in shape something like our common sucker. A portion of this swamp was once heavily timbered. It is now cleared, and is meadow land, but a team passing over its surface will shake it for yards around, which gives strength to the surmise that it is floating around. The earth on both sides is gradually rising, and is about four feet above its former level. The trees are slanting outward, and their appearance is very singular. The railroad company are experiencing great difficulty in building their road over this swamp. Since the sinking of their grading, as stated, workmen with six carts have been busy in filling in from a gravel bank near by, but what they accomplish by day invariably disappears during the night. About two hundred yards will have to be filled in this way.

A singular phenomenon was recently witnessed on the Monticello and Port Jervis railway, about three miles this side of the former place. The track (the road is in operation) sank suddenly about ten feet below the grade. In building the road, over five hundred car loads of sand and gravel were used at this point before a foundation could be obtained.

In the town of Bethel, Sullivan county, can be witnessed a singular phenomenon, of the incrustation of sheets of water which, in the lapse of time, have become apparently solid earth. At Amber lake, in that town a large portion of the shores of that delightful little body of water is a floating morass, which, near the water's edge, is too thin to bear the weight of a grown person, but further back seems nearly as firm as the solid shore. The work of bridging over the water's surface is going slowly on, and doubtless continues, hence this entire lake will be incrusted like the ones already mentioned, and only to be detected as they have been. An interesting field for scientific investigation on this subject is to be found at Amber lake.

Last fall one of these phenomena occured near Basket station, on the Erie Railway, in Sullivan county. About three acres of land, heavily timbered with hemlock, occupying an elevated position, suddenly sank below the surface. The tops of the highest trees in the tract could not be seen above the banks. The sinking was not accompanied by a crash, as in a landslide, but the land appeared to sink gradually and easily. The trees stood, and are still standing in their natural position as if nothing had occured. In close proximity to the scene of this phenomena there is a lake, which no doubt was once much larger, and over which this plat of ground had formed, as in the other case.

Gov. Geary and His Defamers.

For several weeks the public has been treated to discussions of the Evans case, and every possible attempt has been made to implicate Governor Geary. It was not to be expected that Democratic journals would be just in their criticisms of the affair. To have been so they would have naturally regarded as bad policy on the eve of an important election. But it was reasonably to be expected that no journal professing to be Republican, and claiming to be regarded as a respectable organ of public opinion, would join in the false and shameful clamor. It may be surprising to some that in all this there has been no reply.

The attitude the Governor assumes toward the matter is, that it would be unworthy of himself, and of his position as Chief Magistrate of the State, to make, or permit his friends to make, any specific answer whatever to innuendoes and insinuations made by parties mainly in ignorance of the real facts. The case has now been transferred for settlement to the courts of Dauphin county. All the facts, involving in any way the action of any officer of the State administration, will be elicited during the trial. The people will thus be enabled to judge for themselves. Besides this, it is the Governor's intention to lay the whole case before the General Assembly at its next session, and demand an investigation. He thinks that by passing it through this double ordeal the whole truth may the more surely be made known.

The Governor painfully feels himself to be entitled to better treatment. He has, at different periods, been called by his countrymen to positions of great public responsibility, in which millions were committed to his keeping, and not a cent that did not legally and morally belong to him was ever found in his hands. He has been twice elected Governor by the people of his native State, and he regards it as due to them, to the record of his own public and private life, to his family, and to the honorable poverty in which advancing years now, finds him—that it shall be known beyond the possibility of doubt that he is an honest man.—*State Journal.*

A FUGITIVE'S STORY.

The War Claim Agent of Pennsylvania Awaiting a Hearing Outside the Bailiwick of the Harrisburg Ring.

Mr. Evans, the agent appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to procure the war debt of that State from Congress, has been in this city some days, awaiting the result of the investigation ordered by Gov. Geary. The telegraph yesterday announced that charges of embezzlement of the State funds had been lodged with the Governor, who had made a requisition upon Gov. Hoffman for the delivery of Evans to the authorities of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Evans informed Gov. Geary when he came here that he should take counsel in New York, and all Brewster. Learning on Wednesday last that a requisition was to be made for his arrest here, measures were taken by Mr. Evans's counsel to lay all the facts before Gov. Hoffman before the arrival of the Pennsylvania officer, to the end that a preliminary examination may be obtained here, where it can be fairly had, outside the reach of the "Forney-Cameron Ring," who, Mr. Evan's friends charge, have conspired to crush him.

That Evans retained a large slice of the money which he received for the State from the national Government is conceded. He says it is exactly what was his just due. It leaks out now that a certain ring which operates like a shuttlecock between the Legislative lobby at Harrisburg and the Congressional lobby at Washington wanted about $25,000 of Evan's portion of the war debt; that Evans viewed it in the limit of blackmailing, and that after getting possession of his share he refused to gratify the sharks.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West point for the year 1871 has just been printed and made public. Only four members of the Board, consisting of 12 members signed the report unconditionally; three took exceptions to an article which recommends a stricter discipline, so as to prevent the familiarity now existing between cadets and their superior officer, in frequent visiting back and forth, drinking and corousing together, the spending of money almost without stint by some cadets, while the superior ones are compelled to put up with mess-house fare, &c., and one of these objected on the recommendation of the Board making it a rule to retire, on a suitable salary for life, professors whose days of usefulness may have passed. Of the professors which the report proposes to retire now are the Professor of Ethics and Law, of Engineering and of Drawing, the latter study to be abolished. Five members were absent when the report was signed. The Board speaks in the highest terms of the results of the examinations of cadets in their respective studies. The following suggestions were made in the report: That henceforth the office of chaplain be made distinct, the term of incumbancy to be limited to 4 years, and the religious denominations to be represented in rotation in making appointments of chaplains. That a preparatory course at least one year should be established, and in view of the number of annual rejections, that the minimum age of admission to the academy be fixed at 18 years. That a professorship of ethics and belleslettres be established, the incumbent to be selected from civil life. That a new telescope be purchased for the observatory, to take the place of one in use there upwards of 40 years, and that new buildings be erected in place of the dilapidated and almost useless workshops. The care of the premises is pronounced excellent.

—A Eureka (Cal.) paper relates a remarkable tale of love and constancy. A young man in the East wished to marry the daughter of a prosperous merchant, but had no money with which to back his suit. He was therefore declined as a son-in-law, and so he went to the Pacific Coast to seek his fortune. He sought gold everywhere, but found little; and at last, after years of labor, and hardship, determined to return to his old home. He engaged his passage from San Francisco, when he encountered his early love, now near middle age, who, with her brother, had gone in quest of her old lover. Her parents and all her near relatives had died, save her companion. She was wealthy, and only too happy to give her fortune, with her hand and heart, to the man who had struggled valiantly and failed to earn the meed of toil. The twain were wedded, and returned to the East with the dream of love as bright and fresh to them as it had been years before. Even this practical age cannot extinguish the poetry of affection, devotion, and romance.

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March29:1y.

—The first wife of H. D. Newcombe, the Louisville millionaire who caused something of a flutter there some time ago by inducing the Kentucky Legislature, as is alleged, to pass a bill making it lawful for a man having an insane wife to marry again, is still an inmate of a private asylum near Boston, without the least hope of recovery. She has been there for nearly twenty years, and first revealed her madness in Louisville by throwing her four children, one night, from the attic window of her residence into the yard below. Two of the little creatures were instantly killed. The others almost miraculously saved from destruction, though they suffered for years from the severe injuries received. The unfortunate lady was passionately fond of her children, and the death of the eldest first deranged her naturally fine mind by causing a religious monomania, accompanied by the morbid phantasy that God wanted her offspring, and that she was sending them to Him by destroying their lives.

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aug9 4w

New Advertisement.

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13:1y

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13:1y

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In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated:

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubter and detractor at once become the last friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwieldy, useless machines, which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

$3.50.

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Bridgewater, Aug. 30—2m.

Elections.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The officers to be elected;
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN GRÆBING, high Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Beaver, that

On the 2d Tuesday of October next, (being the 10th day of the month) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

One Person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

One Person for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Four Persons for Members of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Associate Judge for the county of Beaver.

One Person for the office of Treasurer of the county of Beaver.

One Person for the office of District Attorney of the county of Beaver.

One Person for the office of County Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

One Person for the office of Director of the Poor of the county of Beaver.

One Person for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver for three years.

One Person for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver for one year.

One Person for the office of County Surveyor of the county of Beaver.

Two Persons for the office of Trustees of the Academy of the county of Beaver.

The said election will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school-house in the village of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McGuire's District will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy, in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house, in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy, in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow [illegible], in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter shop of Thomas Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower, or south ward, of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the Car-Factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Boesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Fearle, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house, in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel, in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the school house, in New Galilee.

The electors of the borough of Beaver Falls will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who attend to the general election on the second Tuesday of October are hereby enjoined to attend and perform all the said election of Electors, to be holden as aforesaid, the like duties, subject to the same penalties for misconduct as they are liable to [illegible]

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding or shall riotously disturb the peace at such elections or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereto or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to be bet.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth, agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election, for the purpose of issuing tickets or influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding spring election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

Registry Law.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county, that, by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D., 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter, who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry upon what grounds the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township, or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated, and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall de placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him and the amounts assessed upon each and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate, of the ward, borough, township, or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the lists being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of, or on the house, where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V." and immediately assess him with a tax, noting as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters, opposite the name, "N" or "D. I," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of, or on election places, on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election, and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and by whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization), and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district, in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write, or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case nor the imprisonment one year, the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote, whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. 10 days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shal show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of, or on the house, where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued in all respects as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general election in October. The assessor shall also make the same return to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district in like manner in all respects as is required at the general election in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general elections in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and to interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any such tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, or connive at or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors, aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be a fact knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and a certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States governments, on clerical or other duty and who do not vote where thus employed shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

Change in the Mode of Voting.

As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provision of an act approved March 30, 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets written or printed, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Colored Voters' Law.

The following instructions from his Excellency Gov. Geary, explains the duties of assessors, registers and election officers in regard to colored men of this Commonwealth.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURGH, PA., Aug [illegible]

To the Sheriff of the County of Beaver:

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, District, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, it is declared by the 2d section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land; * * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

And whereas, the Legislature of this commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or to be registered as voters, or claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," and who are otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and especial elections in this commonwealth.

And whereas it is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age and otherwise qualified as electors:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws, and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

ATTEST: JNO W. GEARY.
F. JORDAN, *Secretary of Commonwealth.*

Vote on Constitutional Convention.

As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an Act approved [illegible] 2, 1871, entitled "An Act to authorize a vote upon the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, said question to be voted upon in the manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "state," and not otherwise, and the words used shall be "constitutional convention," and underneath "for a convention," or "against a convention;" and in counties and cities in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "constitutional convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a convention," or "against a convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper officers and return judges as votes for governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the [illegible] section of the act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the borough of Beaver, on the third day after the day of election, being on **Friday, the 13th day of October, 1871,** then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The Representative Return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May [illegible], at the Court House, in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election being Tuesday October [illegible] 1871.

Given under my hand at my office, in Beaver this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, and in the ninety-fifth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN GRÆBING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Pa., Sept 6, 1871 4w

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by
[sep13] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS

Blanks, Bill-heads, Cards, Posters, &c neatly executed at this office.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 13th, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	33 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND **S. M. PETTENGILL & Co**, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 8.22; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 9.27.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express (through to Bellair,) 6.13 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.05 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.00 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m., Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a.m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m.; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m.; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m.; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago m'l 8.15 a. m., Erie exp. 8.25 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m.; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.42 p. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 7.35.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice- Agricultural Society.
Special Notice- S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notice—Duquesne Savings Bank.
Special Notice- D. Nelson.
Special Notice - Drs. Oldshue.
Special Notices—Mrs. Bence.
Special Notices- A. S. Harvey.
Special Notices—M. Schiff.
Duquesne Savings Bank—James T. Brady, Pres.
Berkshire Fire Insurance Co.—E. Allison, Ag't.
Cheap Farms— O. F. Davis, Land Commissioner.
Artificial Eyes—Dr. G. W. Spencer.
Card- D. Stewart & Son.
Card—Dr. N. D. Cone.
Card—Whisler & Linnenbrink.

Many of our foreign residents who are in the habit of sending small sums of money to the "old country," will be glad to learn that after the first of October they can send money to Great Britain, in sums not more than fifty dollars, by postal order. Arrangements to the same effect will soon be made with Germany.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the city of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market St. Pittsburgh. je7;1y

Agricultural.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will be held at the Fair Ground, on next Saturday, at 2 p.m.

T. O. ANSHTZ, *Sec'y.*

For the newest and latest novelties in Watches Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices: go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is said to have been the total of the cash receipts of the Sheriff's Sales at the recent term of the Court in this county. Rather tall for so small a territory; but when it is considered that a great proportion of this amount was received from the sale of the old canal, Lock-houses, gardens, &c., attached, it will be found that it was not very large.

WE invite our friends to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders carefully and promptly filled. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

In speaking of the recent visit of Mr. James McHenry to Meadville, the Venango *Spectator* says: "Perhaps it is not generally known that four years of Mr. McHenry's boyhood were passed in Harmony township, Butler county, this State. It is a fact that the greatest American business man London ever saw—the man who was first to build a railroad to the oil region and the most energetic and liberal in introducing Venango county oil in Europe—once lived in Butler county."

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order, send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. je7;1y

Beaver County Ministerial Association will meet September 14th, at 2 p. m., in the lecture-room of the M. E. Church in Beaver. Subject for discussion: "What is the import of the words Sheol, Hades, Gehenna, Tartaros, as used in the Hebrew scriptures, Septuagint and New Testament?" Essayist, Rev. James M. Shields.

D. H. A. McLEAN, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. AUGHEY, *Sec'y.*

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock, newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

THE new disinfectant, *Bromo Chloralum*, meets the great want of something adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely orderless, non poisonous and harmless, and being largely diluted when used, its economy brings it within the reach of all who wish to employ this simple means for the preservation of health during the warm season.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices.—Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

GRAND GIFT CONCERT, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attention is called to this worthy Enterprise for the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, &c. A list of prizes will be found in another column.

Accident.—W. A. Haus, clerk in the Prothonotary's office, in Mercer county, while on a visit to New Castle, on Saturday of week before last, met with a serious accident while driving through the streets of that place in company with a couple of young ladies. While passing over a piece of rough road near the iron works, he was pitched over the dash board and dragged several rods at the horses' heels, severely injuring him. The ladies were thrown out and injured, one of them horridly cut in the face, and the buggy reduced to fragments.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!—I am now closing out my stock of carpets, notwithstanding the advance in wool, at cost prices. B. Mulheim, Bridgewater, Pa. Aug9-6w.

THE most astonishing cure of chronic diarrhoea we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, Frankfort Mills, Waldo county, Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat, M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

WALTHAM WATCHES. Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

Accident.—One day, week before last, Mr. John Elder, of Wilmington township, Lawrence county, with his wife, was driving into New Castle with a spring wagon and while on the plank road north of the city, some part of the wagon broke, throwing the occupants out severely injuring both. Mrs. Elder had her head badly cut and shoulder bruised, and Mr. Elder had a leg injured. Mrs. E. was carried to a house near by and her wounds dressed, while the gentleman passed on into town, and declared his intention of bringing suit against the authorities for the plank road being in an unsafe condition, he alleging that it was owing to that the accident occurred.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after May 6th, and until the 1st of September, the County Commissioners will meet at their office in the borough of Beaver, only on Saturdays of each week. [may3tf] JOHN M'GOUN, *Clerk.*

Personal.—Last week, on Monday, our cotemporary of the *Beaver county Press*, J. B. Hays, was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this county.

Alfred S. Moore, of this borough, was admitted, on motion of E. B. Daugherty, esq. He is a young gentleman of good moral character, well educated and, we are told, passed an excellent and critical examination. This promises well for his future.

Thomas Marshall, esq., of Pittsburgh, on motion of H. Hice, esq., was also admitted. The bar is swelling.

THE latest and best styles of Jewelry, in all its various branches to be found at *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

The celebration of the citizens and ex-soldiers of Slipperyrock township, Lawrence county, on September 14th in aid of the Soldiers' Monumental Fund, promises to be a grand success. The people of the township are thoroughly roused and intend making a celebration that shall eclipse anything of the kind that has ever been held in the county.

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93, Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

Sudden Death.—On Friday of week before last, Mr. Robert Bell, of west New Castle, Pa., while engaged at his customary work at the Shenango Iron Works, felt unwell, and started on his return home. By the time he arrived at his father's he was so much worse that he could go no farther, and therefore stopped. He complained of severe cramps, which gradually grew worse until toward evening, when death put an end to his sufferings. He leaves a wife and several small children in very poor circumstances.

FALL OPENING of Millinery, Fall Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, &c., now for sale, at Mrs. Bence's, Beaver. sep6;2w.

HON. JOSEPH FAREWELL, Mayor of Rockland, Me., Isaac M. Bragg, esq., Bangor, and Messrs. Pope Bros., Machias, Me., lumber merchants, fully endorsed the *Sheridan Cavalry Condition Powders*, and have given the proprietors liberty to use their names in recommending them.

MRS. BENCE has just received all styles of Fall Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Trimming, Hosiery, &c. Butter, eggs, and chickens, taken in exchange for goods. Give her a call at 3d street Beaver. sep6;4w.

Some Saratoga women have introduced a new way of walking in the ways of the devil. A local paper says of it: "The flip-flop wiggle-waggle is the scientific name of the new fashioned 'motion.' It is really hard to do. You have to practice it a good deal in your room, and then if you don't get your fins—we mean your arms—to hang just right you spoil it all, and you hear them whisper as you pass along: 'She hasn't got it right!' 'How silly she looks!' and other remarks of that kind. A knock-kneed person can learn the motion easier than anybody else, though if you are naturally flabby and loose jointed you can acquire the wiggle-waggle part with comparatively little trouble."

FALL HATS, all styles at Mrs. Bence's Beaver. sep6;2w.

A religious paper prints the following paragraph: "It is asked of all newspapers, desiring to spread the truth and the destruction of error, that they publish this request and prayer to Almighty Power, that on the three first Sunday nights in October, 1871, there shall appear in the heavens a distinct light in the shape of a great cross; and furthermore, all good people are urged to pray earnestly for this miraculous sign."

"Oh, wicked and perverse generation! Ye seek for a sign, but no sign shall be given you."

BUTTER, eggs, and chickens, taken in exchange for goods at Mrs Bence's Beaver. sep6;4w.

Burglary in Vanport.—On last Thursday night, some person or persons at present unknown, entered the store of Mr. William Harrah of Vanport, and rifled the money drawer. They effected an entrance into the room through one of the windows. The indications point to some one in that immediate vicinity as the burglar.

A NEW stock of the latest styles of dress goods, just received at D. Nelson's in Rochester, on the Diamond. [sep13-2w.

Something of a Bean Pod.—Mrs. Matthew Johnson of Ohio township, sent several bean pods to this office last week, which for length stretch out no little. The longest one measured about two and one-half feet and was filled with beans enough to make an ordinary man almost a square meal.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed, "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan25,1y

FALL CLOTHING.—The fall and winter winds will soon whistle through the land, and winter clothing become indispensable to comfort, and they should be secured before that time comes. Woolen goods and clothing can be bought cheaper now than at Christmas. S. & J. Snellenburg have just returned from the east with one of the largest and cheapest assortments of fall and winter goods ever brought to New Brighton, and they offer special inducements to buyers, at their store on Broadway. Do not buy any place else until after you shall have seen their goods and been told their prices. Call on them and be convinced of the truth of this article.

Frightful Casualty.—Sunday morning of last week, Mrs. James Dagg, residing on the property of Julius LeMoyne, about a mile south of Washington, Pa., was so severely gored by a young cow that it is feared she cannot recover. She had gone out to milk the cow, and from some cause it turned on her fiercely, and gored her in the abdomen, one horn making a gash six or seven inches long, and between one and two inches deep on the right side, and the other horn making a wound nearly four inches long in the left side and piercing the coating of the entrails. The entrails protruded to the extent of about three feet. Mrs. Dagg is quite a lusty woman, and it is feared inflammation may ensue, although the attending physician thought she was in a comparatively comfortable condition on Monday evening.

FOR SALE.—A scholarship in the Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa., can be had on very moderate terms on application at the ARGUS office. Any young man desirous of obtaining a knowledge of book keeping, &c., will find it to his advantage to purchase the scholarship here referred to. [Aug2-tf.

Resigned.—John Negley, esq., editor of the Butler *Citizen*, has resigned the office of Assistant Assessor of Revenue of Butler county, and W. H. H. Riddle, esq., appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Negley made an efficient officer. His successor is equally able and efficient.

Cut This Out.—A German forest keeper, eighty two years old, not wishing to carry to the grave an important secret, publishes in the Leipsic *Journal* a recipe he has used for fifty years, and which he says has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death by hydrophobia. The bite must be bathed, as soon as possible, with warm vinegar and water. When this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present and future danger.

Sanitary.—Throw open wide your houses. Let in the genial sunbeams. They are heavenly messengers, with healing on their wings. The intensely hot, wet, negative weather of the past two weeks has tainted every indoor nook and cranny with incipient death. Almost every dwelling, from the poorest to the richest, is pervaded with a dark, unwholesome odor, and this odor arises mainly from the rapid disintegration which characterizes September always, but more especially when the weather has been hot and damp. You will have observed that your cabinet furniture is swollen, meats, fruits, and vegetables are with difficulty preserved from decay from one day to another, and the poisonous seeds of typhoid and intermittent fevers are being generated in your cellars, parlors and chambers almost as effectually as by the marshes and slow-flowing rivers. God's great antidote for this enemy is the purifying sunshine. Let it in—all of it—at morning, noon, and late in the day. It is just now more precious than gold. The habit of most housekeepers is frightfully suicidal in this particular. The sun's warm glare may tempt into your apartments a few more flies or mosquitoes, and perhaps bleach the complexion of your rich Brussels and delicate Axminsters. But better that than the pallor of disease or death upon the cheeks of yourselves and children. I believe it was a habit of Sydney Smith often to remind his daughter to "open wide the windows and let in the sunshine to glorify the rooms." Indeed, for the matter of health it is scarcely possible to admit too much sunlight within doors; and yet in the face of this, either from ignorance or some absurd notion concerning the philosophy of neat housekeeping, most houses are kept more like a sepulchre for the dead in this respect than a healthful habitation for the living.

Throw open your windows, let in all the sunshine you can get, and thank God for the opportunity. There is at this damp, fever-breeding season, no other half so good a sentinel to guard your dwelling from disease, the doctor and the undertaker.

The Prohibition Ticket.—Just as we go to press a rumor reaches us that the County Prohibition Committee have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly.—J. M. Fife, of Beaver Falls.
Associate Judge.—Joseph Alexander, of New Brighton.
District Attorney.—J. K. Piersol, of New Brighton.
Treasurer.—Mr. Mears, of Rochester.
Commissioner.—S. M. Elder, of Darlington township.

We have not learned the names of the other gentlemen who compose the ticket.

Serious Accident.—Annie, a little girl aged about fourteen months, daughter of Robert Wishart, living in North Stabane township, Washington county, while standing by a chair, on Wednesday of last week, fell on a broken tumbler, which penetrated the walls of the abdomen, allowing three folds of the intestines to protrude. She is lying in a very dangerous condition.

Suicide.—On Thursday, August 31st, Andrew Mellon, a young man about seventeen years of age, a resident of Richhill township, Greene county, was found suspended to a tree near Byerson's Station on the farm of Francis Drake, esq. The young man was missing on Tuesday and was not found until Thursday. He was an active and intelligent young lad and no reason can be assigned for the commission of the rash act. This is the second instance of suicide in this township within a few months. The other case being that of old Peter Barney.

Accident.—On Saturday of week before last, a young man named John Marks met with an accident at Campbells' Foundry in Bridgewater, in this county. A bar of pig metal fell across his foot, mashing it severely; but Dr. Levis dressed the wound, and thinks it may be saved from amputation. Accidents are very frequent of late.

Internal Revenue Suits.—The following is from the report of U. S. District Attorney Swoope to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and shows the number of Internal Revenue suits in this District:

Total number of indictments found	291
Number of suits in personam	71
Number of proceedings in rem	60
Total number revenue cases	422
Number of convictions on indictment	109
Number of judgments in personam	26
Number of judgments in rem	48
Total number of cases decided in favor of the United States	183
Number of acquittals	6
Number of judgments against the United States	0
Number of suits sett ed or nol pros'd by direction of Department	60
Number of cases pending July 1, 1871	207
Amount of judgments recovered in personam	$80,158 45
Amount collected for Government	141,937 41

The Game Laws.—For the information of our readers we publish the following condensation from the game laws:

Pheasants from 1st of August to 20th of December. Squirrels and rabbits from 1st of August to 1st of January. All pens, snares or blinds for pheasants and turkeys are prohibited. Penalties $5 in each case for the above. It is unlawful at any time to kill any night hawk, whipporwill, finch thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker (which includes the flicker and sapsucker), dove, bobolink, robin and starling, or any other insectiverous bird or destroying the nests of any wild birds whatsoever, under a penalty of $5. Sunday hunting is prohibited under a fine of from $5 to $25, and imprisonment from ten to twenty-five days.

Snake Bit.—There are some copperheads to be found in this section of the country. On Saturday of week before last, Mr. Abraham Hill, of Pulaski township, saw a copperhead and stooped for a stone with which to bruise his head, but while in the act the snake darted at him and fastened its teeth upon his wrist so firmly that the flesh was torn away in forcing the reptile from it. He killed that snake. Dr. Nippart attended the wounded man on the following day; and although the arm was much swollen, he has hopes of his recovery.

Incendiaries About.—The barn of Mr. Henry Veon, of Darlington township, this county, was destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday of last week. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. Veon was absent, and in the evening a rough looking customer asked to stay all night, and was refused by the family. In less than fifteen minutes after he left the barn was in flames. No trace of the scoundrel has been discovered. The loss was quite heavy.

Turners' Organization. — The Germans of Beaver Falls, in this county, have organized a society for gymnastic exercises. They have procured and fitted up a hall—or are about to fit it up—for their use in such manual exercises as is thought to be conducive to muscular development. The society has no connection with religion or politics. Youth are admitted and taught gymnastic and acrobatic performances.

The *Medical Independent* cautions persons against eating peaches in the evening, asserting that they are depressive to the circulation, and exhaust the system, owing to the prussic acid they contain. The following method of preparing peaches is probably new to most of our readers, but is said to make a most appetizing dish: Take good sized free stone peaches, wipe them with a towel, halve them, and place them flat side down in hot butter or lard. Let them fry a nice brown, then turn and fill the seed cup with sugar, which, by the time the fruit is properly cooled, will be melted, and form with the juice of the peach a rich syrup. Serve up hot.

On last week, Wesley Leland, of New Brighton, a colored man, attended our court as a juryman. He deported himself in all respects as a good citizen. Thus it will be seen that the spirit of the Constitution as well as the letter, has been carried out in Beaver county. The colored man is placed upon the same platform with the white man in all his rights, liberties and franchises; and it now devolves simply upon himself whether he will fill the part of a good citizen. No man in the United States can now be proscribed on account of race or color. All have equal rights before the law. Thus it should be. Ours is now the land of freedom.

Court of Quarter Session.—At the Court of quarter sessions, last week, the following commonwealth cases were disposed of, indictments found, and ignored:

Com'th. vs. James S. McCoy, charged with desertion, tried at June sessions, and convicted at September sessions. The court decreed the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, and pay one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum, in quarterly installments, for her maintainance and support, subject to the orders of court hereafter to be made in the event of death, reconciliation or other sufficient cause; and enter into recognizance of $1,000 for the faithful performance of the decree.

Com'th. vs. William M. White, indictment abortion, at June session. At September session tried, and the jury, unable to agree, were discharged. The defendant bound in $1,500 to appear at next court of quarter sessions.

Com'th. vs. John Fox, indicted for larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Not sentenced. There were two other indictments against the defendant for larceny, to which he also plead guilty; and on one of them he was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of two years.

Com'th. vs. Dick Brown, indicted for larceny. The court ordered the clerk to enter a plea of guilty, and sentence deferred until adjourned court. Dick is a boy of about ten years of age; wonderfully kleptomaniac; steals almost everything he can lay his hands on, whether useful or not. His parents are unable to control him on account of his associations in town. It is thought he might reform if placed under restraint and surrounded by good influences in the country. He was therefore given in charge of Mr. Samuel Duncan, of South Beaver township.

Com'th. vs. George Jones, indictment larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Court sentenced him to the House of Refuge in Allegheny county.

Com'th. vs. Archibald Neal, indicted for fornication and bastardy. Tried, and verdict not guilty. Defendant to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. George Manna, et al., indicted for assault and battery. Bill ignored, and the prosecutors, Sarah J. Clark and Elizabeth Partington, to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. Sarah J. Clark, et al., indicted for assault and battery. Bill ignored and prosecutor, George Manna, to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. James Anderton, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. True bill.

Com'th. vs. John Trover, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. True bill.

Com'th. vs. James Anderton, indicted for furnishing liquor to persons of known intemperate habits—two cases. True bill in each.

Com'th. vs. Joseph Barker, indicted for assault and battery. True bill.

Com'th. vs. Alex. Long, indicted for assault and battery. True bill settled on payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th. vs. same, charge of surety of the peace, on oath of Wesley Leland.

Com'th. vs. William Reed, indicted for fornication and bastardy. True bill.

Com'th. vs. Robert Veon, indicted for assault and battery. Plead guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, the costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned thirty days in the Jail of the county.

Com'th. vs. William Wiseman and Samuel White, indicted for assault and battery. True bill.

Com'th. vs. William Wiseman, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of George Wobbart.

Com'th. vs. William Wiseman and Samuel White, indicted for assault and battery. True bill.

Com'th. vs. William Wiseman, surety of the peace, on oath of J. Grim.

Com'th. vs. F. H. Short and E. D. Meed, indicted for false pretences. True bill.

Com'th. vs. Samuel Funkhouser and James Herron, indicted for entering a store with intent to commit felony. Bill ignored.

Com'th. vs. Annie Tea, indicted for larceny, three cases. True bills.

Com'th. vs. Wm. J. Reed, indicted for larceny 2 cases. Bills ignored.

Com'th. vs. John Deffert, indicted for furnishing liquor to persons of known intemperate habits. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, C. W. Taylor, esq., to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. Samuel Anderson, indicted for assault and battery. Bill ignored and Bridget Reardon to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. Wm. Reardon and Mary Reardon, indicted for assault and battery. Bill ignored and M. S. Anderson, prosecutor, to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. John Scott, indicted for assault and battery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, David Redick, to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. Albert E. Evans, indicted for assault and battery, Bill ignored, and prosecutrix, Elizabeth Evans, to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. John Johnston, indicted for assault and battery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, Alex. Fombell, to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. Robert Shepherd, indicted for assault and battery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, Patrick Rowan, to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. George Hum, indicted for assault with intent to commit rape. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, Lydia A. Trover, to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. Alex. Fombell, indicted for assault and battery. Bill ignored, and prosecutor, Rebecca Johnston, to pay costs.

Com'th vs. E. H. Cornell. Indicted for false pretences at June Sessions.—Tried at September Session, and verdict of not guilty. Each party pays their own costs.

"Cheap Farms."—We invite attention to the advertisement in another column, headed as above, and would say to those wishing to settle in the West for the purpose of farming, that Nebraska is emphatically an agricultural State. With its 50,000,000 acres of arable land; its inexhaustible fertility of soil; its delightful and salubrious climate; its central location—midway between the Atlantic and Pacific, and equally distant from the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay and the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, excelling in the production of the cereals and root crops of the Eastern and Middle, and in sorghum, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and the fruits of the border Southern States: its wonderful facilities for stock raising and grazing; the rich verdure of its valleys, the beauty of its magnificent prairies undulating like the waves of the sea, clothed in luxuriant grasses and spangled with an infinite variety of fragrant and gorgeous flowers, it possesses advantages unsurpassed by any other State, and is just the place to settle down for life. The extent of its manufacturing facilities are vast; its commercial position is favorable, crossed as it is by the great Continental Railroad over which must pass the travel and commerce of the world; bounded on the east by the Missouri River with its 4,000 miles of navigable waters; the rapid developement of its railroad system; its educational system extending to every child in the State—all conspire to assure to Nebraska a future of success and prosperity unparalelled in the annals of this country.

The Grand Jury were in session last week until Thursday noon; and during that time transacted considerable business. It is remarkable, that not a single criminal case came before that body from that portion of Beaver county located on the south side of the Ohio river. This is attributable to the fact that there are only one or two licensed houses for the retail of intoxicating drinks in that section of the county. The people are intelligent, temperate and orderly—hence the absence of crime. It is about the best temperance lecture which could be published, and the balance of our county might profit by imitating the example presented by their neighbors, and remonstrate against the granting of licenses, where the results of such a line of conduct are so manifestly beneficial to the morals and material prosperity of the community at large.

Crushed.—Sunday of last week, during the up trip of the steamer Petrolia, one of the deck hands, named James Munnel, was killed while passing under the bridge at Monongahela City. The hands were engaged in lowering the chimneys, and Munnel was standing holding the rest, or crotch, as he was accustomed to do on the line boats, allowing plenty of room for himself between the pilot house and the chimneys; but it appears that on the Petrolia there is not enough room for this, and to make it worse, the pipes gave a sudden lurch, so that Munnel was caught about the breast and bowels, and horribly crushed to death. His body was taken to his home, near Greensboro, for interment.

The White Abortion Case.—The celebrated case known as the "White abortion case," came up for trial in our court last week, and occupied something like three days of the term. The defendant was the Rev. William M. White formerly pastor of the Hookstown Presbyterian Church, and the prosecutrix was Miss Jennie Scott, a young lady of about 22 years, and a member of his charge. She alleged in her testimony that criminal intercourse had taken place between the defendant and herself in September 1869, and that shortly afterwards she ascertained that she was pregnant. On intimating this to Mr. White, she went on to say, that he had advised her to take violent exercise, and that the result of this exercise was a miscarriage, some four months after the illicit intercourse was had. The indictment against Mr. White, was not for seduction, not for fornication, but for an intent to procure an abortion on the person of the prosecutrix. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Sam B. Wilson, H. Hice and J. Wickham, and the defence by Messrs. T. M. Marshall, and Swartzwelder, both of Pittsburgh. The examination of witnesses, was conducted, on both sides, with great propriety, but at the same time with unusual rigor, and all the testimony in the case was placed clearly before the jury. The evidence was summed up by the attorneys and their arguments given to the jury on Thursday. H. Hice, esq., made the opening speech in which he analyzed nearly the whole of the testimony in the case. He was followed by Messrs. Swartzwelder and Marshall for the defence, who in turn were followed by S. B. Wilson, esq., who it is admitted on all hands, made *the* speech of the occasion. It was perhaps, the best effort made at our bar for a number of years. Neither Mr. Swartzwelder nor Marshall came up to the public expectation in their addresses to the jury. The charge of the court to the jury was a lucid one, occupying considerable time in its delivery. Rather unexpectedly the jury disagreed, and after being out some twenty-four hours it was dissolved by the court, without rendering a verdict. Rumor says that eight of the jurors stood for conviction and four for acquittal.

The parties to this suit are both single, both young, intelligent and very genteel looking; and we are quite sure that nearly every person who witnessed their deportment during the trial, felt sorry that so great a misfortune had overtaken them. The case will probably be tried again at the November term of our court.

GOING TO THE FAIR.—Ladies going to the Fair should not fail to give Mrs. Bence a call. She has the largest lot of the latest styles of French and American Millinery Goods, as well as the cheapest; also a full line of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, Trimmings, &c. Third street, Beaver. sep13-2w.

Bridge Repairing.—We notice that work-men are employed in repairing the old bridge across the Beaver river, between Bridgewater and Rochester. Mr. McCain, of Braddock's Field, Allegheny county—a well known and skillful mechanic in that kind of architecture—has the contract for the repairs, and his reputation warrants the conclusion that the work will be faithfully and permanently executed. The stockholders were fortunate in securing his services. The bridge is now shoved up with trestle work, so as to afford an opportunity for putting in new timbers where needed, and keying up and bracing where required. The repairs will cost the company from $1,800 to $2,500.

Republican Meeting.—The Republicans of Beaver county opened the fall election campaign, on Tuesday evening last, by a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in this borough. S. J. Cross, esq., Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order, and M. Weyand, esq., was chosen as chairman, assisted by Samuel Mitchell, of South Beaver; Wm. Barclay, of the borough of Beaver, as Vice President. A dispatch from Mr. Swoope stating that he could not be present on account of ill health was read. Dr Stanton, our candidate for Auditor General of the State was then loudly called for, and responded in an interesting speech of half an hour's duration. Rev. J. W. Bayne, of New Castle, and Hon. T. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, also ably addressed the meeting. Altogether, the meeting was enthusiastic, and a determination manifested to roll up an old-fashioned majority in Beaver county at the next October election. All party schisms having been healed, we confidently expect such a result. Thos. Marshall, we understand, will speak in the city of New-Brighton, some time during the present campaign.

PLEASE remember that you can save five cents on the yard of Country Flannel, by making your purchases of M. Schiff's, Broadway, New Brighton, who bought a big stock before the advance in prices.

Burglary.—Several days since the house of Joseph Dunlap, of Chippewa township was entered during the absence of the family by some person or persons unknown, and a watch valued at $18, and $12 in money abstracted therefrom. The family have no suspicion as to who perpetrated the crime.

Railroad Accident.—At the depot in Butler, on Thursday evening, of week before last, a man named Allen Johnston, of that county, was killed by the backing up of a train of cars. He was standing upon the track engaged in looking after some freight which had been put upon the platform for him, and did not heed the warning of the conductor in charge at the time, and was knocked down and run over—killing him within an hour after the occurrence. The inquest exonerated the employees from blame.

ATTENTION is called to the fact that the Treasury Department has notified Bondholders of the Series of 1862, that they are prepared to redeem the same and that *all interest will cease after Dec. 1st next. The Duquesne Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh*, a substantial, responsible and ably managed financial institution, offers its services in effecting the redemption of these Bonds. All business of this character entrusted to them will receive prompt attention, and the *proceeds* of such exchange of securities will draw for the owner 6 per cent. per annum interest, from the time the Bank obtains the same until withdrawn by the owners.

An aged Beaver county man is said to have been robbed of $196, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday morning last, while making some purchases in the Diamond Market. When paying for his purchase, and while waiting for his change, he laid his pocket-book, containing the above amount, beside him on the stand. A well dressed woman who stood near him is suspected of having abstracted the money. The papers do not mention the name of the unfortunate Beaver county man.

ALL colors in Woolen Yarn is sold at M. Schiff's, Broadway, New Brighton, as low as last year.

Narrow Escape.—One of the night watchman in the vineyard of Messrs. Imbrie & Weyand, at about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last, hearing an unusual rustling of the vines, fired off his gun in the direction of the noise. There was an instant and rapid bounding thro' the adjoining lot, over the fence, and toward the Fair Grounds. The thief was evidently wounded, for his course for a short distance could be distinctly traced by stains of blood. He will hardly venture into that vineyard again, at least not this season.

Republican Vigilance Committee.—The following have been appointed committees of vigilance in the respective boroughs and townships by the County Committee. Republicans throughout the county are earnestly requested to frequently confer with and aid these committees in the efficient performance of their duties:

Big Beaver.—James Patterson, G. W. Brown, W. H. Smith, R. S. Foster.
Beaver Borough.—D. L. Imbrie, Jos. Ledlie, John F. Dravo, E. F. Thomas.
Borough Township.—S. A. Johnson, W. J. Dunn, J. H. Douds, Wm. C. Fisher.
Bridgewater Borough.—Dr. J. C. Levis, Brice Ramsey, Nathaniel Lindsay, Jos. Reed.
Baden Borough.—James Neely, Enos Hill.
Brighton Township.—Richard Sutherland, James Douds, John Andrews, Jesse McGaffick.
Beaver Falls.—Martin Metzgar, Chamberlain White, H. C. Patterson, J. L. B. Dawson.
Chippewa.—John Wilson, David Boyles, James Cunningham, Samuel Walton.
Darlington.—James P. Martin, R. A. Cochrane, Archie Cunningham, Robert Logan.
Economy.—Samuel McManamy, W. Davis, John Hendrickson, George Neely.
Fallston.—James Andrews, S. A. Dickey.
Franklin.—Jos. Phillis, Wm. Nevin, John Zeigler, Henry Metz.
Freedom.—Thos. G. Kerr, Dr. J. R. Lockhart, Alfred McCaskey.
Greene.—Samuel Leeper, John McDonald, S. W. Miller, F. S. Laughlin.
Georgetown.—R. Calhoun, Collin Kinzey, Andy Parr, George Poe.
Hopewell.—Wm. M. Reed, David E. McCallister, G. R. Shannon, John Green.
Independence.—Wm. McCague, Alex Eaton, Robt. L. Sterling.
Industry.—S. B. Briggs, John Wilson, Wm. Eckles, Jacob Hook, Jonathan Jack.
Marion.—Shurlock Stone, Thomas Phillis.
Moon.—Daniel B. Short, Henry Daris.
New Brighton—North Ward.—Capt. C. U. Myer, C. K. Chamberlain, Dr. C. L. Wendt, Sam. Dunbar.
New Brighton—Middle Ward.—Jno. C. Boyle, Jacob Price, Joseph Wilson, Jno. R. Buckley.
New Brighton—South Ward.—J. S. Winans, C. M. Merrick, D. C. Corbus, F. Miner.
New Sewickley.—Wm Teets, Henry Bunzo, George Coleman, Henry Gehring.
North Sewickley.—James Warnock, Jacob Gaib, David Graham, Milton Clow.
New Galilee.—Philip Grim, John B. Johnson.
Ohio.—Sanford Almy, Austin Petit, S. B. Dawson, Dr. J. Scroggs, sr.
Patterson.—James Marquis, Thos. J. Wells, James Platt.
Phillipsburg.—James M. Hemphill, Capt. John Shrodes, Jacob Shaffer.
Pulaski.—Thos. Hays, Eph. Smith, Henry Phillis, Wm. Fish.
Raccoon.—J. C. Christie, Washington Weigle, W. W. Shillito, Wm. Ewing.
Rochester Borough.—J. R. Pendleton, John Hoffman, H. J. Speyerer, J. M. Hays.
Rochester Township.—J. J. Foster, D. Reno.
South Beaver.—N. J. McCormick, Samuel Mitchell, Sam. G. Caughey, A. J. Lawrence.
St. Clair.—James Reed, Alex. McGraw.

NEW fall and winter Dry Goods and Notions just received at A. S. Harvey's Store, Bridgewater, Pa. sep13-2w.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!—Ladies visiting the Beaver Fair should call at Mrs. Bence's Millinery and Trimming Store, Beaver, where they will find a full stock of Fall and Winter Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Velvets, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, and Fancy Goods generally. Next door to U. P. Seminary. Give her a call. sep13-2w.

House Struck.—Some time recently, the house of Mr. Small, of Brighton township, this county, was struck by lightning, tearing the plastering from the wall; killing a dog and cat, injuring a rifle gun, and stunning Mrs. Small considerably, though not seriously.

THE new Franz & Pope Knitting Machine at M. Schiff's creates quite an excitement. This is the only machine out which knits the top, heel and toe perfectly, and on which a lady can easily make from ten to fifteen pairs of socks a day. But not alone socks you can knit on this machine, but also all sizes of ladies' and children's hose, hoods, nubias, scarfs, mittens and gloves. This machine knits wool and cotton, and is so simply constructed that any lady can operate on them in fifteen minutes after being instructed. Every one ought to go Mr. to Schiff's store, Broadway, New Brighton, and see the machine running, and without doubt some will look favorably upon them and leave their order for one.

MENS and boys' fall styles of Hats and Caps, at A. S. Harvey's, Bridgewater. sep13-2w.

Fire.—Messrs. Briggs and Jackson, merchants of Industry, this county, met with the loss of their store by fire, on last Sabbath night. When the fire was discovered it had already progressed to such an extent as to destroy the building and all of its contents. How the fire originated, is at present unknown, but it is presumed to have been the work of an incendiary. Messrs. Briggs and Jackson, but recently commenced business in that place, and the misfortune will fall heavily upon them. They are both, however, young men, full of energy, and it is to be hoped they will rake the rubbish away and "at it again." Their loss amounts to about $3,500, a portion of which is covered by insurance.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, Coleman Swartz, William Reich and Nicholas Benzing were admitted to citizenship.

The case of Joseph Anderson vs. G. W. Johnston, action of trespass for killing a dog, was tried and the jury out, at the time of going to press.

The case of Samuel Woodruff vs. Matthew Johnston—*assumpsit*—was continued by consent.

The case of R. T. Taylor vs. Thos. Poe—*assumpsit*—was also continued.

FOR choice groceries go to A. S. Harvey, Bridgewater, Pa. sep13-2w.

MARRIED.

WILCOX—MONEYPENNY.—August 22d, at the office of John McFall esq., Mr. Rufus Wilcox, to Miss Margaret Moneypenny, both of Newcumber, Handcock county West Va.

JOBLING—COLELAUGH.—Sept. 10th by the same Justice, at his office, Mr. John Jobling, and Miss Annie Colelaugh, both of East Liverpool, Columbiana county, Ohio.

HARREN—CURPMAN.—On the 29th of August, 1871, at Smith's Ferry Station, Pa., by the same Justice, George W. Harren, and Miss Nancy Curpman, both of East Liverpool, Ohio.

CAREGAN—RICHARDS.—On the same day, at the same place, and by the same Justice, Mr. William Caregan, of Lexington, West Va., and Eliza Richards, of Carroll Co., Ohio.

TEEPLE—SHIELDS.—Aug. 22d 1871, in Bridgewater, by the Rev. James M. Shields, Mr. Horatio N. Teeple to Miss Mary Frank Shields, both of Beaver Falls, Pa.

EAKIN—REED.—Aug. 31st 1871, by the same, Mr. William R. Eaken, of Beaver, Co. Pa., to Miss Alwilda Reed, of Vanport, Pa.

TODD—McCARTNEY.—On September 5th, by Rev. F. D. Fast, in Beaver, Benjamin Todd, jr., and Miss Sheba McCartney, all of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

LINNENBRINK.—At Rochester, on Tuesday, Sept. 5th, at 3:20 p. m., Doctor Joseph Linnenbrink, in his sixty-fourth year.

New Advertisements.

WHISLER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor. Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa. sept.13;1y

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES INSERTED TO MOVE AND LOOK LIKE The Natural Eye, No Cutting or Pain Whatever. ADDRESS, G. W. SPENCER, Artistic Surgeon and Dentist, 254 Penn st. Pittsburgh, Pa. sept.13;1y.

Ghost.—Butler county has a ghost sensation—a black, gold hunting ghost. He is said to have made his appearance in Clinton township in that county, and is black as the ace of spades. He tries to make the people believe there is gold concealed in several hills of that township. His appearance has caused considerable merriment and excitement in that neighborhood. Uncle Jake cautions them not to carry their joke to the Court House, unless his *ghostship* furnishes plenty of gold to pay the piper.

In Editorial Harness.—Mr. W. H. Reed, son of Capt. Thomas Reed, of Rochester, this county, has established and is now Editing a paper at Indianapolis, Ind., called the "Journal of Light and Health." We wish him success in the enterprise.

DYSPEPSIA—INDIGESTION.—The subject of Indigestion has attracted much attention, because it has ever been a difficult and troublesome disease to treat.

It is characterized by a great variety of symtoms, the most prominent of which are, pain after eating, belching; heartburn, waterbrash, fullness of stomach, with tenderness, load of weight in that region, debility, loss of flesh, despondency, headache, bad or capricious appetite, palpitation, cough, nervousness, restlessness, &c., &c.

When the disorder is of long continuance, other organs of the body soon become affected, and the lungs, liver, brain, or kidneys, frequently suffer.

In fact, Dyspepsia is the forerunner of a great number of Chronic diseases, such as Consumption, Scrofula, Hemorrhoids Uterine difficulties, colic pains, paralysis, neuralgia, female derangements, nervous spells, weaknesses, &c., &c.,—and is in its turn the consequence of many of them, and may be complicated with almost every and any disease.

From this it is plain that the treatment of Dyspepsia should vary according to the extent of the disease and the nature of the complications.

One symptom is more prominent and urgent in one case than another, according to the disease with which it is complicated. And hence remedies seldom have the same effect in any two cases, and all the plans of treatment will most generally fail, unless the precise nature and cure of the disease is well and fully understood.

To determine these there is no better criterion than the urinary secretions.

Indeed, we are surprised that so little attention has hitherto been paid to that secretion in Dyspepsia, when we know that there is no more certain sign offered.

By this we are enabled to determine whether it be Dyspepsia from liver complaint, kidney affections, nervous disorders, or, in case of females, from uterine affections, derangements or irregularities, or whether these affections proceed from the Dyspepsia:—And to treat the case in accordance with the true conditions, the fixed principles of a fixed science.

There is no guess-work about it. We have cured hundreds and thousands of cases of Dyspepsia by a single course of medecine; others require more, however, according to the disease with which it is complicated. DRS. OLSHUE, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ORGANIZED 1851.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Home office, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mutual protection is secured to the Policy Holders of this company by a Special Law of the State. For example: Suppose you are thirty five years of age, and take an ordinary Life Policy. If you should make ONE payment, and should fail to make the SECOND payment when due, you still remain insured during the second year and three days of this third year. If you die during the two years and three days, your family will receive the full amount of the Policy, less only the overdue premium and interest.

One Annual Payment will keep you insured 2 years and three days. Two Annual Payments will keep you insured 4 years and 12 days. Three Annual Payments will keep you insured 6 years and 27 days. Four annual payments will keep you insured 8 years and 46 days. Five Annual Payments will keep you insured 10 years and 56 days. Six Annual Payments will keep you insured 12 years and 14 days. This protection applies to any age, and is expressed in every Policy.

The Advantages of such Protection.
NEW YORK, March 11, 1871.

W. H. GREENE, late of New York, insured a few years since in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company for $3,500, but owing to misfortune in business, was unable to make any payment to the Company during one year and ten months prior to his decease, which occurred January 12, 1870.

I have this day received (at the New York office of the Company, 271 Broadway corner of Chambers street), **Three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars**, this being the full amount due to his widow; after deducting the overdue payments and interest.

W. B. HARRISON, 107 Broadway.

A Special Law of the State of Massachusetts

Provides that if you should fail to make your payment when due, and still preserve the conditions of the Policy, you will remain insured for a certain number of years and days thereafter and if death occurs during that time the Policy will be paid as above.

The ratio of expenses to receipts in this Company is smaller than the average of all the Companies doing business in the United States.

The True Benefits of Life Insurance.—It is time that those who seek the true benefits of Life Insurance should understand that Companies which strive to do the largest business (and persistently ignore future liabilities.) are by no means the best companies in which to insure.

It is the aim of the Officers and Directors of the Berkshire to do a safe, progressive business, which shall each year add to the strength and stability of the Company, and at the same time furnish its members with more Insurance, larger Dividends, and greater advantages than can be realized in any other Company.

Annual Cash Dividends—This Company is Strictly Mutual, and divides all the profits among the Policy Holders, on the Contribution Plan. As your Cash Dividends increase the future payments which you make will gradually decrease. Dividends may be added to the Policy, and are never forfeited by the non payment of premiums, but may at any time be converted into Cash. EBEN ALLISON, Agent. Beaver Pa., Sept13-1y

$100,000,000

FOR

REDEMPTION OF U. S. 5-20 BONDS, OF 1862;

DECEMBER 1st, 1871.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 64 Fourth Ave,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Authorized Capital, - $500,000.
Paid in Capital, - - $100,000.

Offer their services in returning to the Treasury Department the series of U. S. Coupon Bonds, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

1 to 30,699,	inclusive,	$50	Bonds.
1 " 43,572,	"	100	"
1 " 40,011,	"	500	"
1 " 74,101,	"	1,000	"

Also, registered bonds of the same date:

1 to 595,	inclusive,	$50	Bonds.
1 " 4,163,	"	100	"
1 " 1,899,	"	500	"
1 " 8,906,	"	1,000	"
1 " 2,665,	"	5,000	"
1 " 2,906,	"	10,000	"

Notice has been given, by the Treasury Department, that all interests will cease on the Bonds designated by the numbers above mentioned, on and after December 1st, 1871.

The holders of these Bonds will therefore see the necessity of taking steps to have their money remunerative after that date. All Bonds forwarded to us for redemption will be sent to the Treasury Department, and the proceeds placed to the owner's credit, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum interest.

Board of Directors:

James T. Brady, of James T. Brady & Co., Bankers.
Simon Bymer, of Standard White Lead Works.
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sep13-3m.

Medicinal.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.



THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK.

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood**, which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO. Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

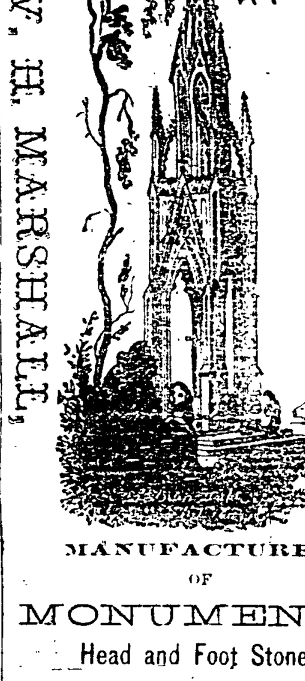
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. oct 11;7m1y

New Advertisements.

MARBLE.

ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS,

W. H. MARSHALL,



MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones.

We keep on hand in our ware room, the largest selection of finished work than all the other works in the county combined, which gives persons desiring to erect a Monument or Head Stone to their departed friends, a better opportunity to select a suitable Monument or Head Stones than elsewhere. We will guarantee the workmanship, and the prices cannot be beat in the State. We would respectfully invite persons wishing Marble Work to call and see our work before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves.

Also, Grind Stones,

at 1 cent per pound and 2 cents per pound, and all the new style fixtures to hang stones, a reasonable prices. apr12;6m

COAL and NUT COAL FOR SALE.

The undersigned is operating a COAL BANK on McKinley's Run, about half way between Rochester and Bolesville, where he will be glad to receive orders for lump or nut coal. Orders can also be left at B. Mulheim's, in Bridgewater, or at John Purvis' in Beaver, or at the ARGUS office or at the residence of the undersigned on Market street, Bridgewater. Coal on the platform at all times. Coal delivered at short notice.—Terms cash on delivery. Prices as low as the lowest. [jy5 ly] J. C. MOLTER.

BEAVER SEMINARY

AND

Musical Institute.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, D D., Principal,

OPENS ITS

Seventeenth Annual Session Sept. 12.

Beautiful Grounds suited for out door exercise and recreation.

Cheerful Room, well furnished and ventilated, warmed with grates.

Principal's Family includes all teachers and pupils from abroad, rendering the Seminary a real home for all.

Vocal and instrumental Music has been made a speciality for years. This was the first institution in the West to open a special Musical Department. Two Organs and ten Pianos, one full-sized Chickering Grand, give ample opportunity for practice.

COURSE OF STUDY.—English and Classical more extensive than in most Female Colleges. Painting and Drawing taught by a skillful artist.

Two Buildings, on opposite sides of the street, in fine repair, afford opportunities for both sexes and for brothers and sisters to sit at the same table and in the same recitation room, the only intercourse allowed, the departments being entirely distinct. For twelve years the present Principal has been in charge of the school, and it is safe to say that wherever it is known it is favorably known and that it has the fullest confidence of thoughtful men. DANIEL AGNEW, Aug 22;4w. *Pres't. Board of Trustees.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA,

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Sec'y. of the Commonwealth
Office Sec'y. of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburgh, July 5th, '71.
July19;3m

Miscellaneous.

Chas. B. Hurst's

INSURANCE

AND

General Agency Office,

NEAR THE DEPOT

ROCHESTER, PENNA.

Notary Public and Conveyancer;

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assets....................$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$28,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
Cash assets....................$1,500,000

ANDES FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cash assets....................$1,500,000

ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
Of Philadelphia.
Cash assets over..............$600,000

LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co.
Of Lancaster, Pa.
Cash assets....................$240,000

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital...................$250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO.
Of New York.
Cash assets....................$3,500,000

Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assets over..............$1,500,000

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE TO-DAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, *Insure today! "One to-day, is worth two to-morrows."*—Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a large increase the present year.

Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for Insurance and receive the premium for the same in adjoining townships.

CHAS. B. HURST,
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. Del4;1y

Scott's Peerless Washing Compound.

EMANCIPATION OF OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

THE DRUDGERY OF THE WASH TUB ABOLISHED.

READ! REEAD!! READ!!!

The following testimony from substantial and well-known residents of this vicinity;

We do hereby certify that we have used the washing fluid prepared by Mr. Scott, and that it fully meets all that is claimed for it; removing the necessity for wash boards, washing machines, or rubbing largely economizing time, labor, and money, and saving the wear and tear of clothing incidental to the old process. We most cheerfully recommend its use to the public.

Mrs. Thomas McCreery, Mrs. J. S. Rutan, Mrs. C. M. McNutt, Mrs. Joseph Hall, Beaver, Pa.
A. P. Lacock, Freedom, Pa.
Mrs. Dr. J. D. Coffin, Mrs. J. Y. Marks, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. W. W. Johnston, Mrs. Dr. Marquis, Mrs. S. Reno, H. Doncaster, O. R. Coe, Rochester, Pa.
Mrs. Wm. Beckerstaff, Mrs. W. G. Taylor, Orphans' Home, Phillipsburg, Pa.
Mrs. M. G. Berry, Miss Sarah Fowler, Baden, Pa.
Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Mrs. Capt. Whitfield, Remington Station, Pa.
Mrs. S. B. Marks, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Belle Arbuckle, East Liverpool, Ohio.

It economizes time, reducing the labor of a day to that of an hour; it economizes strength, as it obviates the drudgery of the wash tub; it economizes money in saving labor, soap and clothing a clearness and whiteness absolutely unattainable by any other process, it will not *fade, rot, or in any way injure the color or texture of the cloth.*

Our Agents are authorized to refund the money wherever it fails to come up to these representations. Consult your interest and give it one fair trial.

FOR SALE BY

S. Snitger & Co., Beaver, Mr. Lowry, Freedom Speyerer & Sons, James Alexander, Whisler & Linninbrink, Rochester; A. Knepper, Phillipsburg; Hiram Reed, P. N. Hayes, Dunlap and Evared, New Brighton; D. Smith, C. Biddle, Baden; and in all the leading Groceries throughout the country.

The article can be obtained from me, at Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa., at 30 cents per gallon wholesale. It is retailed at 40 cents.

D. L. ANDERSON, *Agent*,
Aug.23;3m. Rochester. Pa.

$1,000 REWARD!

A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine that will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as

DR. FAHRNEY'S

Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

It must be a better Cathartic, a better Alterative, a better Sudorific, a better Diuretic, a better Tonic, and in every way better than the Pan-a-ce-a. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain any thing NOT PURELY VEGETABLE.

$500 REWARD!!

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness, Constipation Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Tape Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Ulcers, Sores, Pains in the Loins, Side and Head and *Female Complaints* than

DR. FAHRNEY'S

BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA,

which is used more extensively by practicing physicians than any other popular medicine known.

☞ Prepared by P. FAHRNEY'S BROS & Co., Waynesboro, Pa., and Dr. P. FAHRNEY, Chicago. Price 1.25 per bottle. For sale by Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and by JOHN MOORE, Druggists Beaver, Pa. Jly12-1y

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.—No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in **1862.**

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1 to 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per cent, free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. aug.16;1y

Homes Still Larger FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy*, and *congenial* climate, for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain* and *fruit farms; rice, sugar* and *cotton plantations; timber* and *mineral lands; city, village*, and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO. *The National Real Estate Agency*, 477 and 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.* may3;tf.

WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

Two full Courses. Classical & Scientific. Each four years. Yearly expense to the student, $200 to $250. For information, address **PRESIDENT HAYS**, Washington, Penn'a. je21;3m

SELECT MISCELLANY.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

How to Walk the Streets.

The following rule and suggestions in relation to street pedestrianism, which we clip from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, are applicable alike to all large cities and crowded thoroufares:

It may seem to many of our readers a very useless topic for newspaper comment, but the experience of all who frequent such crowded thoroughfares as Broadway, Nassau and Wall streets, during the busy hours of the day, is that there is great need of some practical observations to render walking in them more tolerable.

It is a fact, notorious to all who frequent those streets, that walking in them is one continued and perplexing scuffle, and irritating in no small degree, especially to those solicitous to make speed.

If any person will take a walk in those streets, for the purpose of observing the action of the pedestrians, he will not fail to perceive a vast amount of unnecessary aggravation which is perpetrated. In order, however, that the reader may more clearly comprehend the offences which so abound, we would recall to his mind the few simple and just rules which should rigidly govern all who walk in very crowded streets:

First—Keep to the right as the law directs. This would cause the walkers to keep on the opposite extremes of the pavement, leaving a vacancy between them, to be used by those going either way, who desire to pass those in front, and as soon as one shall have passed, to fall in line with those proceeding in the same direction.

Second—In passing take care *not to brush against* those who are thus being passed.

Third—Follow the jockey rule in this, as in No. 2, and take care in passing to keep up the gate until you shall be so far ahead of who ever you pass, that in turning into line you will not interfere with any one, causing him either to stop or to slacken his pace. On the race course a violation of either Nos, 2 or 3 would forfeit the race.

Now with these few and simple rules in mind, let any one walk these streets and we venture to say, upon observation for years, that he will perceive that a very general disregard of the rules is a most cruel aggravation of the inevitable inconveniences of the crowded streets.

In the first place, people do not keep to the right, using the centre only to pass slower walkers. Nor does one in a hundred, perhaps in a thousand, walk in straight lines, as every one must have noticed who has occasion to pass others; most people walk as if making snake tracks, unconsciously no doubt. Let an observer walk parallel with the curb, in an exact straight line, and observe the course of others. If a person's attention is called toward the houses on the same side of the street, while walking in that direction, he almost invariably moves out toward the curbstone, running against every one, or driving them out of his way to avoid collision, and so vice versa when looking at the opposite side. Vast many run so from side to side, that in an attempt to pass them you will have made a dozen fruitless efforts, for when you see them going to the side on which you seek to pass, you hasten to the other side, but before you can do so the person before has gone on that side, and when you return to the other side his zigzag course will be certain to intercept you again; by this means one person incommodes three times the space he should legitimately do.

Then in passing those in front, there is a most devilish persistency and universality in brushing more or less violently against those passed. There seems to be an infatuation, a perfect mania for this, and no possible care can exempt one from this great offence. You may walk on the very curbstone, or hug the houses, but there is no escape. So general is the practice that on Sunday or night, when there may not be a half dozen persons to the block, even then, taking either extreme of the pavement, one-half or more of the passers will infallibly go out of their way to brush against you, and step so closely in front as to compel a halt, or to slacken pace. After having perpetrated their diabolical feet, they will instantly run off to the middle or other side of the pavement, until they overtake some one, and again have a chance to repeat this offence. And yet these people seem utterly unconscious of having done this, and no doubt many who do so and read this, will be utterly oblivious to the fact that it is their own habit.

Almost without exception in passing, parties even who do not actually brush, turn in so quickly as to incommode those who they have just passed.

Not one in ten thousand can pass another without direct running in front of the passed person, even though the entire pavement be clear for his stright course. If a man has to go into some house, he always takes the greatest possible pains to turn to it, so as to stop somebody. He will hasten up to pass in front of the person before him, so as to compel him to stop; when, if he had continued his gate whithout change, the person before him would have passed on without being interrupted.

Again, there is a very common habit, in such narrow streets as Nassau, for people to swing along in the middle of that narrow pavement, so that it is impossible to pass on either side of them without a smart brush against them.

When there are only a few walkers, and you still hug the verge of the pavement, there are people who will dog one the whole block, waiting an opportunity to pass on that side, where there is no room, while the whole pavement on the other side is free, and if by any chance one should swerve so as to show a few inches room, your pursuer will dart through, brushing violently, seemingly rejoiced at having accomplished a feat; and then on the very instant sail off to the middle of the other side.

Ladies seem to think the more room they can take up, and the greater inconvenience they can create the greater belles they are. On the narrow pavement they will take the centre, and by some mysterious movement contrive to make their skirts vibrate from side to side, so that passage is impossible.

Often, two or three persons abreast going slowly on these narrow sidewalks, render passing, by those behind them, an absolute impossibility.

There are vast many loungers, who sway from side to side, looking in at every window and stopping at every stand or apple cart.

The innumerable stands on the street—a pest of themselves, and a cause of obstruction, by inducing people to stop at them—are a nuisance which should never be permitted; besides being a nuisance, they are unjust competitors with stores.

If any person will make observation during their walks in the streets, they will find all the eccentricities we have enumerated, and that the greater portion of the inconveniences of walking these streets arise from a violation of the three simple rules we have mentioned.

Nature and the Doctor.

Wise physicians, in giving their medicines, watch nature very closely and for the most part, such are usually successful. So it is with *Dr. Keyser's Great Lung Cure*, which goes right to the seat of the disease and heals as it goes, opening out the skin the kidneys, and the liver, at the same time makes the lungs throw off the peccant matter which clog and obstruct the breathing. It is in this way that it cures Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, and rebuilds the wasting and the consuming of the lungs. 167 Liberty street. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

A GERMAN IN LUCK.

He Plows up $1,700 in Gold on his Farm.

[From the Laclede Mo. Republican.]

We have just come into possession of the facts in connection with one of those remarkable coincidents which appear more like romance than reality when presented to the public as an item of news. Soon after the close of the war a German named Herman Schubert, who has served three years in the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, located with his family in Livingston county, on a small farm.

Herman, like most of his countrymen, had a large family, and the malaria so common in the cotton lands of Grand river affected them as it does other families. Sickness and ill-luck in various ways depleted Herman's purse, so that the struggle to keep the wolf from the door was lasting and severe. He was involved in debt, to commence with, having made but a small payment on his homestead, and a mortgage was recorded to secure the amount unpaid. Herman was one of these persevering Germans, who have done so much toward developing the agricultural resources of our country, yet persevere as he would, the payments he could not meet as they fell due. He who held the dread mortgage was fully convinced of the German's integrity, and was lenient to an unusual degree, but forbearance always ends, and so it did in this case. Herman's farm was offered for sale for debt. The gloom produced in that family by the sad event we will not attempt to describe. The care stricken man made several attempts to raise money, but his friends were all hard up, too. Not one ray of hope gleamed on his prospects; still he plowed and toiled as though all were well. Now comes the astounding coincidence: The day that the farm was to be sold arrived. Herman went into the field to plow, as he had been doing for a few days past. For some unknown cause he was in buoyant spirits, notwithstanding the clouds hanging over his household. The land which he was plowing had at an early period been occupied by a Mormon family judging from an object soon after exhumed by Herman's plow. The article in question was a pine box, about two feet long by one foot deep, which had been buried about thirty years since, and when brought to the surface found almost decayed. But the contents of the box forms the subject of interest. Some articles of dress, papers, a Mormon Bible, and a small tin box containing $1,700 in gold and $7.05 in silver were found.

The overjoyed man seized the box, rushed home, entered the house, where his patient frow was engaged at her usual duties, and exclaimed: "Mine Got in Himmel! if it pees mine I pays for the farm right away!" The frow and finder soon took up the spirit of the occasion, and a scene of tumult ensued seldom witnessed.

The neighbors were quickly apprised of the German's good fortune, and lost no time to visit him for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity or expressing their congratulations. One gentleman, however, we are informed, laid claim to the box, basing his right on the fact that his uncle once owned the farm whereon the valuable prize was found. The field in question had not been in cultivation for many years previous to Herman's taking possession of it. It was doubtless owned by a Mormon settler, who skedaddled from this vicinity at the time these heretics were cleaned out by the Missourians.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

Whence Have the Truant Knights Betaken Themselves.

[From the New York Times.]

From all the watering places this year there has gone up a cry concerning the lack of eligible young men. Amid all the allurements of the baths or the mountains, beauty has pined for suitable companionship. Croquet has been a melancholy delusion, a snare simply for unwary feet; the ride, the drive, the bath; alike have been found unsatisfactory. Even the joys of the "hop" have failed, and the most undaunted *valseuse* has given up before the sad spectacle of young women dancing together, and trying to think they are quite as happy as if they had male partners. From Saratoga to Newport, from Cape May to Rye Beach, our fashionable Summer resorts have been crowded with pretty girls, but with scarcely a cavalier to do them reverence.

Where, then, have these truant knights betaken themselves? They cannot all have been yachting, or exploring the Yo Semite, or running over Europe, or learning to revile Mr. Murray in the Adirondacks. Comparatively few of them can have yielded to the fascinations of the ubiquitous camp-meeting. Not even the vast number of weddings—or, as Jenkins would say in his graceful way, matrimonial alliances—during the spring will altogether account for the scarcity of the eligible young man in all the familiar scenes of his summer triumphs. Not finding him among the dead or wounded—among the married or engaged—we can only put him down with the missing, and leave the fair whom he defrauds to lament his unknown fate.

Yet, regarded as old social phenomenon, this peculiarity of the present summer is not unworthy of attention and speculation. The young men have avoided the watering places, either because they have had more attractive diversion and sufficient recreation in town, or because they found more profit to mind and body in quieter rural retreats. Perhaps each of these reasons has had its share in the result. To women the Summer brings no especial need of relaxation or rest, and offers for the most part only a different field for the display of fresh vanities and devices of fashion. The bathing, the driving, the waters, and the hopes are only subsidiary and secondary pleasures, grateful, indeed, but by no means essential.

Men, however, driven hard all the year round, do feel a positive need, when summer comes, of leisure and rest for tired brains and overstrained nerves. Their ambition to exhibit the handiwork of their tailors, however strong it may be, is still subordinated to this physical necessity. Idle men are few in our busy society, and the lawyer or the merchant or the clerk, when he gets away on his brief vacation, appreciates it as an idle man can never do. He tries to make the most of it, and he seems to be gradually learning that a fashionable watering place does not offer the best field for his requirements. He seeks rather some quiet inland village in whose peaceful remoteness he may forget for a while the town with all its toil and cares. He follows some trout stream in the mountains as he bides himself away from his anxieties, or some quaint little sea-coast fishing town, where the unfamiliar ways and simple joys of a primitive people may act as a healthful sedative to his excited nerves. Doubtless in some such way as this the iligible young man has been spending his last vacation, regardless of beauty languishing for his compliments and his arm. If he is wise he will so spend his next vacation also.

The Passaic river is at an unprecedented height for this season, and one of the abutments of the beautiful iron bridge above the Passaic Falls on Saturday last gave way, endangering the whole structure, which is a single span. The overflow has created immense damage and washed away all the hay stacks from the great level known as Big Piece, in Morris county, N. J., and one thousand acres were Saturday under water.

Japanese Farms.

I thought once, when upon the Nile, that the Egyptians, who could turn sands into gardens, were the greatest farmers of the world; but the Egyptians could make no such farming gardens as these. Proud as I am of the arts, sciences, and marvelous doings of my own country, I blush when I compare American farming with this! Here are rice fields artificially created, luxuriant in beauty now, terraced from hillside, up and down, and watered by the hill streams, or not watered, as the husbandman wills. There are barley fields, and bean fields, and fields of all sorts of Japan agricultural productions. Forests cap all the hill-tops. It is said the law or customs of Japan forbid a man to cut down a tree, unless forthwith he plants another. Hence these beautiful tree-clad hills and hill-sides. (Our tariff laws in America counsel an American lumberman to cut down his trees by making dear all lumber from Canada.) Two crops are raised in Japan in one year, even on the rice fields, where the first crop is grain. The grain harvest is over in April or May. The rains come on in June and July, and now the new crops are up, and the whole country is one beautiful landscape of green. It is ravishing in beauty, and I am happy in looking at it, even with my legs on the roof of my cango. The turnip or root crops will come by-and by. December and January are here the only real winter months while in June and July, after the barley harvest is over, it is rain; rain, ever gentle rain.

—A Salt Lake Telegram of Sept. 2d, says sixty-two thousand dollars from Peache, and ten thousand five hundred dollars from Opher, in silver bullion, was forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co., this week, to New York. There is an average of one hundred and fifty bars of base bullion received daily from Tintic. There are highly encouraging reports from Little Cottonwood. Two thousand dollars was offered for the mine which was only discovered four weeks ago. Gold placer diggings were found near the Emma mine. Five hundred dollars was got out by one man in two days.

The Greatest Medical Discovery known TO MAN.

LINDSEY'S Improved Blood Searcher,

FOR THE CURE OF

All diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Cures Ulcers, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, and, in short, is the best Spring and Summer Medicine ever offered to the public. TRY IT, and be convinced. It is a purely vegetable preparation, compounded from the finest Roots, Herbs and Leaves, which Nature has provided for the ills of man. Not a single grain of mineral composition, so that while it affords relief, and effects the most wonderful cures, no over dose could injure the most tender infant. This Medicine is for sale by all Druggists, everywhere.

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feb15 1y] No. 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WALLACE. DEALER IN

MARBLE!! Gravestones, MONUMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

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Would call public attention to the fact that he keeps always on hand an extensive and superior supply of ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLES, AND MANUFACTURES GRAVESTONES. MONUMENTS, &c. IN THE MOST *WORKMAN - LIKE MANNER,* And at Unprecedentedly LOW FIGURES.

BEST QUALITY OF GRINDSTONES CONSTAFTLY KEPT ON HAND.

Satisfaction Warranted in every Respect.

je21:3m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION will open SEPTEMBER 12th, 1871, and will be continued for *five* months.

I have concluded to have *two* sessions in the year, of five months each, instead of three of three months each, as heretofore.

Many of our best schools are returning to this division of time, and with decided advantage to the pupil. It saves nearly a month of time now lost in vacations and arranging of classes, and gives time to complete in one session many studies now interrupted by the three-term arrangement. The cost is the same—a pupil now paying $10. a session for three sessions, will pay $15. a session for two sessions.

A full corps of experienced teachers will be employed, and our aim will be to secure thoroughness in every branch of study. Pupils in music will be received who do not enter as pupils in other branches, and we hope for even more than our usual success in this department for the coming year.

As the Academy has been closed, I will arrange for the accommodation of all boys and young men preparing for business or for College. As we give a choice of studies to those not intending to graduate, teachers, and those intending to teach; can select the branches *specially* needed for their work.

For Catalogue, or Circular, send to D. H. A. McLEAN, *Prin.*

Beaver, July 19, 1871.—tf

HENRY LAPP, *Dealer in all kinds of Furniture,* LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES, OF ALL SIZES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

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The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Coffins and Hearse provided at the shortest notice. Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter work, I have reduced my prices accordingly may21-6m

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Miscellaneous.

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A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK *Of Two and Three-Wheel Gigs,* PERAMBULATORS, AND WILLOW CARRIAGES, of the best New York and Philadelphia manufacture, at reasonable prices. Also, Ladies' Satchels, Baskets, Fancy Goods, Notions, Toys, Jet Jewelry, &c., &c wholesale and retail, at F. A. O'LEARY'S, 148 Federal St., 2 doors above the Market, may17;1y Allegheny, Pa.

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PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in *all its forms*, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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THE undersigned is engaged in making a Fruit Can Cement which will be found cheap, durable, and easily applied. He is also engaged in making a Superior Black Ink, suitable for School and Counting Room purposes. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call at his place of business, near the residence of Gen Power, Rochester, Pa. [e14;3m] J. F. SOUTHWICK.

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AZARIAH WYNN is getting up a Map of Beaver County, Pa., in First-Class Style, showing the location and connections of the Original Surveys, of Depreciation, Population, Reserved, College and Academy Lands, and Local Warrants, Streams, Roads, Townships, Schoolhouses, with many of the residents, coal-fields and mines with such other data as will help to make said map desirable. The whole map, including a map of Beaver River Valley, will be about five feet square, canvassed and mounted. Maps will be ready for delivery in about six months. jy12-tf

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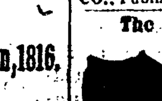
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COOKING - STOVES

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PLOWS, The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES; Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL, LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK, **BEST BAKER,** MOST DURABLE *ALTOGETHER* THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent EXTENSION TOP, which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

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Miscellaneous.

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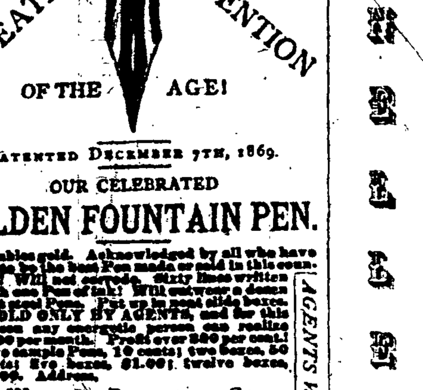
Sarsaparilla	$ 87½	per doz.
Mineral Water	87½	"
Raspberry "	87½	"
Champagne Cider	87½	"
Porter	60	"
Ale, small bottles	60	"
" Kennet	1 25	"
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Syrups	3 00	"
Imported London Porter and bottles	3 00	"
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Crab Cider	33	per gallon.
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Bottles 75 cents per doz. extra. Money refunded when returned. Goods delivered free, and freight paid to rail road stations and steamboat landings. feb22;1y

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G. S. BARKER & Co., *New Brighton, Pa,* AND G. S. BARKER & CO., *Beaver Falls, Pa.* BANKERS, Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited. Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. [dec21;1y



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AGENTS WANTED. Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made or sold in this country. Will not corrode. Sixty lines written with one Pen of ink! [illegible] SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS, [illegible] Two sample Pens, 10 cents; two boxes, 50 cents; [illegible] $1.00; twelve boxes, $8.00. Address, WESTERN PUBLISHING Co. Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations of an inferior quality. Buy only the genuine FOUNTAIN PENS sold by this Company. In writing for Pens give your Name, Town, County, and State, plainly written, and orders will meet with prompt attention. AGENTS WANTED. jan25:1v

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Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future. *All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.* You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction. SPEYERER & SONS, apr13;tc

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT. The undersigned having bought out the Bakery and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will Keep the best quality of Ice-Cream, which he serves in every style; also will supply them by the can at reasonable prices. Those in want of them should give him an early call. His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style. Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK. may11:1y

New Advertisements.

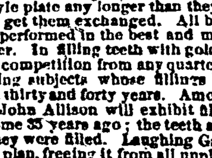
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., &c., AT LOWEST PRICES, **Henry McCallum,** (Late McCallum Bro.'s,) 51 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. I have facilities for supplying RETAIL DEALERS *Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.* Henry McCallum. apr12;1y.

S. C. COYLE, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, *On Third Street, Beaver, Pa., (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store)* All Orders promptly attended to. American Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Plated Ware, Spectacles, &c., always on hand. april2;tf.

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Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, S. & J. Snellenburg, *MERCHANT TAILORS,* BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON. Sep14t;oct26;mr29chd1y

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW - SHADES, STAIR RODS, &C. A full and well selected stock of, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ☞ A Liberal Reduction made to Ministers and on Church Carpets. BOVARD, ROSE & CO., 21 Fifth Avenue. mar8;'71—1y] PITTSBURGH, Pa.



ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa. nov3;tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

ESTABLISHED 1833. LANE BROS. SUCCESSORS TO B. WOLF Jr. & Co., *Corner of Liberty and Sixth Streets,* (Late St. Clair Street,) PITTSBURGH, PENN'A. Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Have now in Store the Largest and Best Selected Stock offered in the City. ☞ Special Inducements offered to the country trade. apr5;6m

S. J. Cross & Co.'s Column.

S. J. Cross & Co., ROCHESTER, HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF **General Merchandise,** PURCHASED FROM FIRST HAND, And for sale at a small advance on cost.

IN THIS COLUMN, *We propose to call the attention of the trade,* ESPECIALLY TO OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF **Building Hardware,** *HOUSE-KEEPERS' HARDWARE,* MECHANICS' TOOLS, FARMERS' TOOLS, NAILS, Window Glass, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, &c.

Some of the leading articles of Building Hardware, Are:

Butts of every size—cast and wrought;
RIM, MORTISE AND PAD LOCKS
In great variety of size and quality;
GATE AND STRAP HINGES,
GATE AND DOOR LATCHES,
Cupboard Catches, Screws,
Shutter Hinges, Door and Shutter Bolts,
SASH PULLEYS, SASH CORD,
SASH LOCKS AND FASTENINGS
Hat and Coat Hooks,
Hooks and Steeples, Carriage Bolts,
BASE KNOBS, &C., &C.

MECHANICS' TOOLS:

AXES, ADZES, HATCHETS,
HAMMERS, SAWS, STEEL SQUARES,
TRY SQUARES, MITER SQUARES,
BEVELS, CHISELS, AUGERS,
FILES, BITTS, BRACES, PLANES,
SCREW DRIVERS,
SCRATCH AWLS, DRAWING KNIVES,
SPOKE SHAVES, WRENCHES,
BENCH SCREWS,
MASON AND PLASTERS' TROWELS,
Mason & Carpenters' Lines & Pencils,
OIL AND SYTHE STONES,
SAND AND EMERY PAPER.
And every other item belonging to this department.

Farmers' Tools:

FIELD AND GARDEN HOES,
Garden Rakes, Spades—long & T handled;
Round and Square Pointed Shovels,
HAY AND MANURE FORKS,
HAY RAKES,
GRASS AND GRAIN SYTHES,
SYTHE SNATHS, RIFLES,
SPADING FORKS, POTATO HOOKS,
MATTOCKS, PICKS,
DRAW AND BREAST CHAINS,
Well Chains, Dog, Halter
And Cow Chains, Whips, Lashes, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HARDWARE:

Knives and Forks, Carving and Butcher Knives.
CARVING SETTS,
Table and Teaspoons, Fire Setts;
Coal Buckets, Coffee Mills,
FLOUR & MEAL SEIVES, LADLES,
DIPPERS, &C., &C.

Painters' & Grainers' Goods;

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.'s
PURE WHITE LEAD;
PURCHASED BY THE TON
AND SOLD AT PITTSBURGH PRICES.
Lead and Mineral Paints in all colors; Dry and in Oil,
PURE LINSEED OIL,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.
TURPENTINE,
ALCOHOL, VARNISH,
GUM SHILLAC, SASH TOOLS,
PAINT & VARNISH BRUSHES,
Putty, Putty Knives,
GLAZERS' TACKS.
Window Glass,
In all sizes, Single and Double Strength.

☞ We are giving much attention to this branch of our business; and, while in quality, we always handle the very best, we are confident that our prices and terms are as favorable as can be given by any responsible house.

We are thankful for a liberal and increasing patronage, and will spare no pains to merit public favor.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, May 31, 1871. May3-1y:chd my31.

Miscellaneous.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN V. M'DONALD W. SPEYERER.
GEO. C. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, Cash'r.

SPEYERER & McDONALD Deal in exchange, Coin, Government Securities make collection on all accessible points in the United States and Canada receives money on deposit subject to check, and receives time deposits from one dollar and upward, and allows interest at 3 per cent. By-laws and rules furnished free by applying at the bank. Bank open daily from 9 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. We refer by permission to—

L. H. OATMAN & Co.,	HON. J. S. RUTAN
ALGEO, SCOTT & Co.,	ORR & COOPER.
S. J. CROSS & Co.,	WM. KENNEDY
SNIEDER & WACKS,	JOHN SHARP.
B. S. RANGER,	R. B. EDGAR,
A. C. HURST,	TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh Pa.
S. B. WILSON,	

nov16'71-1y-chd je28

A NEW FIRM. SHOE-STORE. **Umstead & Wisner** KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A full and complete stock of the latest styles of BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS. ☞ A SPECIALTY.—Fine stitched Boots for Gentlemen, and first class fine work for Ladies, made to order Broadway New Brighton, near Siemon's Confectionery. je21;6m.

Black and Gold Front, **GEORGE W. BIGGS,** No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST. Four doors above Sixth Ave. FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY *Optical and Fancy Goods, &c. PITTSBURGH, PA.* FINE WATCH REPAIRING. Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. je14;

Singer Sewing Machine. HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented. Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival. Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards. Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30. Circulars and Samples mailed free on application. STRAW & MORTON, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine every where, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established. nov24-1y.

BUYERS, LOOK HERE. It may not be a matter of special interest to the people of Beaver county to know what is transpiring between King William, Napoleon III. Bismarck and Trochu in Europe, but it is a matter that effects them materially to know where they can buy fine and cheap GROCERIES.

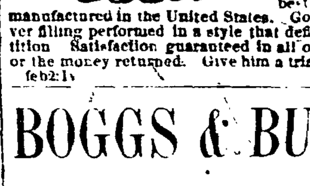
S. SNITGER & Co. At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of GROCERIES, *Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,* Tobacco and Cigars; And all other articles usually found In a First Class GROCERY STORE. From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage. Give us a Call and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again. jan25. S. SNITGER & CO

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS. RIFLES; Double and Single Barrel Shot-Guns; Revolvers, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Rifle Barrels, Locks, Mountings, Gun Materials, &c. Send for a Price List. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B. Army Carbines, Rifles and Revolvers bought or traded for. [ly14m

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Zelienople, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office, in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and prompt attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sept8;1y

STAIR BUILDING AND Wood - Turning Shop. WILLIAM PEOPLES, Allegheny City, Pa., Is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-Turning, Scroll Sawing and Scroll Moulding. Newell's Balusters and Hand Rails WITH ALL JOINTS CUT, READY TO HANG, furnished on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to, or may be left with Graeser & Co., 59, 4th Av. Pittsburgh, Pa., and at the Mill, corner of Webster street and Graham Alley. feb22

Dentistry.



Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers with his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2:1y

BOGGS & BUHL Black Alpacas At 25, 37½, 50, 62½ and 75 cents per yard. Having purchased a large lot of Black Alpacas and Pure Mohair At a great bargain, we will sell them positively at 10 to 15 cents per yard less than same goods, can be had elsewhere. Summer Dress Goods At customers own prices, to make room for Fall goods. Good Yard Wide BROWN SHEETING 10 CENTS Extra quality Canton Flannel 12½ *Men and Boys' Wear,* AT BARGAIN PRICES. Wholesale and Retail. 128 FEDERAL STREET ALLEGHENY CITY, PA apr5-1y;chdmy17je21aug

J. B. SNEAD *Has now in operation a new* SAW AND PLANING MILL IN FREEDOM, PA. Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of FLOORING SIDING, LATH, &C., &C. and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c. Keeping constantly on hand a superior quality of Lumber. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly executed. [aug2-1y